

SIR RICHARD ESCOMBE.

A Romance. . . By MAX PEMBERTON.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE CALAMOUS IS CONTINUED.

Tobias had spoken; the voice of the gamester was more defiant, when, without any warning the great bell of the abbey, high above them in the Norman tower, clanged three solemn strokes, and instantly, as though a hand of warning had touched each and all upon the shoulder, such a silence fell that a man might have counted the beatings of his heart.

Be sure, old Tobias was sober enough by now. Had not the King, old Soldier George at Windsor, sworn that he would exterminate this plague spot some day, root and branch, hang the players and burn their tables, flag the wenches, and ride their masters on a hurdle—and, "Good Lord," says Tobias to himself, "if this should be the night!"

Never was the great bell of the abbey rung except in warning. No wonder that men ceased to play, and women tittered for very excitement of the moment.

"Gentlemen," cried Tobias, strung painfully to the rostrum, "that is plainly an alarm."

No one answered him; all heard the sound of foot-steps in the corridor and waited with heightened colour and new impatience. When that low fellow Cockayne entered the room at last a deep sigh of satisfaction greeted him. For Cockayne must have the news—nay, he was all agog to tell them.

"Your reverence—gentlemen—a lady whose coach has been overtaken by a misfortune almost at our door seeks our hospitality until the misfortune may be mended."

He looked about him, an odd smile on his ugly face, and a particular leer for my lord Harborne, who stood over against the chimney and had the air of being the most astonished man in all that astonished company. As for the gamester all about it, it would be difficult to find a word for that. Every note in the gamut of exclamatory surprise was sounded when Cockayne had finished. Women roared aloud in horrid laughter, the dancers flung their skirts aside and cut new capers, a trumpet blew shrill and mocking blast—above all, the face of Tobias, the chaplain, waxed red in honest laughter that men feared an apoplexy for him.

"What?" bawled he to Cockayne, "lady—did she give her name?"

"That's not for me to ask," said the man. "She believes this to be the house of the Vicar of Medmenham. I did not contradict her."

A resounding peal of laughter greeted the new confession. Men squirmed in their chairs; excited wenches kissed their partners on the lips for very joy of it.

"I have been called many names," says Tobias with fine gravity, "but never yet did they call me the Vicar of Medmenham. My brethren, what say ye all to this?"

Lord Harborne answered him, and so quickly that Tobias started when he heard him.

"You must have her in," says my lord; "the rules provide for it. You must have her in, chaplain."

"Ay, ay!" cried fifty voices; "you cannot shut the doors of Medmenham on lady."

Tobias wagged his great head and posed as one who was not yet certain of the jurisprudence of the matter. He had the great book closed before him, and he began to turn the leaves of it slowly.

"It is in the rules, as ye say," he admitted at last. "No woman shall be refused admittance to the club under any circumstances whatsoever. Brethren, though it hurt our consciences to do so, we must admit the lady. Brother Arthur, be thou our ambassador. Let the habits be resumed. Hussies, begone! Gentlemen, remember the prudent counsels which have so often guided us. I beseech you."

"As the other lady will be doing presently."

Again the smile left the man's face.

"A fable!" cried he.

"Of the wolf and the lamb, sweet lord," says Honor.

He liked the compliment, and cracked the hussy pleasantly under the chin.

The scene within the room was now at its zenith. Everywhere men, and women too, had settled down to their pleasure.

Those who would take a swing at the dice found twenty tables prepared for them. Girls ogled their admirers, and led them out through the corridors festooned with flowers, toward the sleeping river. The garments were aglow with light; perspiring fiddlers raced through lifting robes as though this were the shortest road to the bottle. On the water itself they had moored quaint craft, shaped like the gondolas from Venice, or lisened-ailled as the ships of the Orient. These carried excited passengers, the girls flaunting in gondolas, the men catching them in their arms and kissing them when they could. As for old Tobias, he was everywhere—carrying no blessing, we may suppose, but a torrential encouragement to the virtue of the places—he bawling for a drink; there, a sally to the women. Of all the company my lord Harborne alone forebore to lend his name to the pageant or to be interested by it. As he had often said, the world did not understand him. It is to be questioned whether he understood himself.

Now, my lord was roving to and fro amidst the company, here flinging his guinea upon a green cloth, there slapping drolleries with a wench, when Tobias returned to his rostrum and began to speak of more intimate delights.

Unblushing in his effrontery, he had drunk, he rapped the deck in my times for order, and had the roar of a thunder cloud when at last he obtained a hearing.

"Gentlemen!" he cried, "gentlemen, the tables are set, the wine is poured, Aphrodite rises from the deep in her coral robes. With swans and lyre let the revels begin. Behold, I come to you with great news. Brethren, the ladies from Kent are with us."

"Upon your life, it wasn't," says Rupert quickly, and the pair of them laughing together, the chaplain spoke again.

"It shall be any house you choose to name it while you are here, lady. Say not that Tobias Cambray knows his duties so ill. Vicar of Medmenham or Pope of Rome, 'tis one and

the same thing to him. We are but your slaves—command us when you will."

She drew back a little, as though his very touch were an affront. Speaking in rapid tones, becoming excited and fearful, and feeling that her courage was not equal to this, Kitty tried to tell them how she had come to the place.

"We lost a man of the coach and the men are gone down to the village to make it good. I count it most fortunate that Captain Beddoe should have ridden by—and Captain Rupert, surely, would not be far off. I thought that I was among friends, and cannot be mistaken. Is not this, sir, the club of Medmenham of which Lord Harborne has spoken to me?"

"Lady, as you say, the club at Medmenham."

"And these—these gentlemen?" She shuddered a little for the cowls were all grouped together and the eyes that blazed upon her through the glazed slits gave poor promise of the friendship she relied upon.

"They hide their virtues from the world, lady, such as in their modesty. Parvum parva decet. They will be first to tell you what we owe to our ancient tradition of hospitality. Even now, mistress, I will present them to you. Brother Elphege, Brother Boniface, Brother Angels, Brother Jerome, they bring libes in their hand, lady—which is a metaphor, speaking lead in this house."

He waved his hand magniloquently and one by one the brethren did obeisance to their guest. Not a man in the room by this time who did not understand the trick or tell himself that Harborne had lured Kitty Dulcimor to the place that he might profit by her adventure.

Any finer sentiment stirred in any heart it was not spoken. The laws of Medmenham Abbey were better obeyed than any decree of King or Parliament. It was death to stand between a brother and his jest—you can read the very rule in the old code that has come down to us—and who would spill his blood for a country girl, caught in a net by a

lady, as Kitty Dulcimor knew how, "who am I to offend your pious founders? Please tell me what to do and I will try to please you."

A great shout of "Hear, hear," greeted this unexpected assent. One villain, snatching a discarded habit from a chair, hung it wide open and prepared to put it about her shoulders. The chaplain took the candle from his desk and raised it aloft.

"Sister," he said, answering the question she had put to him, "the custom is as old as the club. We honour you for your acquiescence. No one who enters this house as you have entered it leaves it until the oath is taken. You must become one of us."

"One of you—oh, sir, but which one?"

They liked her wit and applauded it. When she asked them if she must put the habit on and was told that it was necessary, "being the habit of a gracious order," she asked why the "gracious order" chose to hide its face from the world. And this gave Tobias his second opportunity.

"The light of your presence, mistress. Come, answer me according to the book."

"Is it a good book?" Kitty inquired again, with a light laugh that almost spoke contempt.

"Nay, mistress, but it touches them with fingers of gold. Be pleased to honour us and out of your good will to take the oath we shall require of you."

"An oath, sir? Since when has women been asked to swear an oath?"

"Since man knew that she keeps no oath. You will be the honourable exception. Nay, you will understand the imprudence, the danger, of repeating anything you have heard here to-night. Swear this to us, and then shall you depart in peace."

The man had put menace into his tone and all sense of comedy was lost upon that instant. Clever and quick,

her position as circumstances had made it and would report upon it when the affair was over.

Those were no the days when com-monsense readily obtained. One villain, snatching a discarded habit from a chair, hung it wide open and prepared to put it about her shoulders.

"Vain to say that Kitty had but to tell her own story, to relate the mis-adventure which carried her to the abbey, and to demand the considera-tion of all right thinking people. Reputations were blown about as straws when George II. was King. Honor drew the most ridiculous bill upon mankind and they were duly discharged.

Kitty knew as well as any man in the great refectory that this trick would confound her utterly in the world without and hold her up to the shame and derision of the town. She, to be sure, understood in a moment why Harborne had been driven to it and what his ultimate purpose must be. And we shall blame her not at all if a sense of utter helplessness and defeat overwhelmed her for the time, being and left her almost blind to the frightful scenes about her, pale and trembling and so ashamed that even death itself would have been welcome.

And what of my lord Whitwould? Truly there was a sardonic grin upon his ugly face, though we can see he still safeguarded the word and manner of a gentleman and appeared to be as solicitous for Kitty's welfare as though she had been his own daughter.

"This," says he, "is truly an unfortunate meeting, Miss Kitty."

"Since you are present, my lord, misfortune is the word I would employ."

"And yet others would be more grateful. Shall we say at once that I am responsible for every coach upon the road?"

"If gratitude be the sense of favours to come and you are about to quit the house, then—"

"Come, come," says he, "and what would happen to Kitty Dulcimor in such a house as this, if those who have her honour at heart go calling for their own horses?"

"She will find others more accept-

able," said the old Whitwould. "Peace, peace!" roared Tobias, his figure huge and prominent above the other brawlers. "What is this?"

"I brought the girl here," cries

Mugrove, standing defiantly with his back to the wall.

"That's a lie," says Whitwould;

"It was my introduction."

"Silence, I say!" roared the chaplain.

"He pushed his way in among them, while the men about him bawled."

"The rule, the rule!" All the wenches in the place were a-tiptoe now. Men had risen from the play and thrown the cards aside. A ceaseless clatter of voices almost drowned the shuffle of strife; but presently Tobias' dominant thunder prevailed above the hubbub and he read the rule aloud.

"The rule is No. 15, page 2—A

rule, be it known to you all, made by

my brother Wilkes in the first week

of the club's initiation. Here are our

brother's words:—For the safeguarding

of our honour, it shall be decreed

that any brother who draws sword

upon another in the name of woman

shall by his own hand pay the for-

feit of his life before twenty-four

hours have passed."

Hours of laughter greeted this an-

nouncement, as it ever had done in

the story of Medmenham Abbey and

the Brotherhood. We John Wilkes

foresaw that nothing but a drastic

penalty, scoundrously exacted, could

ave such a place from the wilds

of bloodshed and quarrel—and so he drew this rule, which we have

heard of before, for which young

had died upon Harborne's threat, and

on account of which George had

sworn to leave no stone of Medmen-

ham standing upon another. None

the less, the company heard the words

with levity, and almost immediately

the old top Whitwould retired and

left his rival in possession.

"Take her, my brother," says he,

indicating the wench who had brought

them to blows—"I intend to live."

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LICENSING BILL.

GOVERNMENT ATTACK
ON OFF-LICENSES.

TIME-LIMIT EXTENSION.

During the week the House of Commons has been mainly engaged in debating the provisions of the Licensing Bill. A fierce fight raged round the clause fixing "the reduction period" to 14 years, and although this was carried by the Government with a majority of 196, Mr. Asquith subsequently made an important concession. He said that nothing he had heard or read had altered his firm belief that 14 years was an absolutely just and equitable time-limit. If, however, there were to be any compromise on the matter, it would be agreed to, not with the view of placating the trade, but in order to relieve any scruples that might remain in the minds of people who, while supporting the Bill, were anxious that the licensee-holder should be justly treated.

An Additional Seven Years.

His proposal, therefore, was that at the end of the 14 years' time-limit there should be an additional period of seven years in which the surviving licensee-holders, in having their licences renewed, would not be called upon by the magistrates to make any payment or contribution in respect of monopoly value. There will be no compensation levies at the end of the 14-year period, but as Mr. Balfour subsequently pointed out, these surviving licences will still be subject to the discretion of the magistrates as regarded monopoly value, and they will also be subject to any local option resolution that a two-thirds majority may decide to pass.

"OFF" LICENSES

TO BE SUBJECT TO YEARLY
RENEWAL.

Just before the House rose on Friday a far-reaching amendment, standing in the name of Mr. L. Harcourt, was adopted, making the first subsection of the third clause of the Licensing Bill applicable to "off" as well as to "on" licences at the termination of the time-limit. These "off" licences will accordingly be subject to yearly renewal at the hands of the magistrates, and be subject also to local option resolutions. This marks an entirely new departure in licensing law. Hitherto the "off" licensee-holder has occupied, to a great extent, a privileged position. As the law stands at present, if any person who, on June 23, 1902, held an off-license for the sale of wine, spirits, liqueurs, or cider, and still holds it, applies for the renewal of the license, the

Justices Cannot Refuse It

unless there is evidence that the holder is not of good character, and has been guilty of misconduct himself, or has permitted his house to be managed improperly. Before the justices can refuse the renewal of such a license notice of objection has to be given to the applicant, and the grounds of the opposition must be substantiated by evidence given on oath. In act, Mr. Gladstone, who was responsible for the Act of 1863, did all in his power to secure the licensee holder from disturbance as long as he was of good behaviour. The present Government are now proposing to reverse this policy.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Government also accepted an important amendment which will allow even a rural parish or urban area within a licensing district to vote for local option, with the reservation that some small parishes might have to be grouped. But the result is that any ward of a metropolitan borough or similar division of a provincial town can have local option for itself while the adjoining ward has not. The amendment was carried, in spite of Unionist protests, by 275 votes to 108.

LICENCED PROPERTY.

GOVERNMENT THEORY AND
PRACTICE.

Speaking on the Licensing Bill at a Unionist demonstration at Tonbridge, Mr. R. Vaughan Gower, a well-known Tunbridge Wells solicitor, said that a short time ago—since the introduction of the Licensing Bill—he was called upon to prepare an account for estate duty purposes, in an estate which included some licensed property. After reading the speech of Mr. Lloyd-George, in which he declared that the value of licensed property was 14 years' purchase, he (Mr. Gower) proposed, in his statement of account, to pay death duties based on 14 years' purchase. Did the Government accept that? No. For the purpose of death duties they made it 27 years' purchase. He thought that when the Government, for the purpose of the Licensing Bill, placed the value of licensed property at 14 years' purchase, and for the purpose of revenue at 27, they were guilty of dishonesty of the grossest possible kind. (Cheers.)

LUCKY FOUNDLINGS.

Marylebone Guardians have accepted the offer of a wealthy married couple, without children of their own, to adopt a boy and girl, aged 15 and 12 months respectively, both foundlings, under the guardians care, to whom the names of Wm. Seymour and Mary Oxford were given, indicative of the localities in which they were found. The foster parents were prepared to enter into a bond in the sum of £100 "for the due care, maintenance, and education of each child." It was mentioned that the children would ultimately succeed to the property of their foster parents, with whom Mr. S. Barclay, a member of the Board, had had a satisfactory interview.

THE "STORMY PETREL"
DEAD.

Mr. Joseph R. Hodgson, the aged hero known as the "Stormy Petrel," whose life story was told in "The People" recently, has just died at Soho-st., Poplar. Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., interested himself in the old man—he was in his 80th year—and proposed bringing his case before the Unfriendly Trustees so that he might benefit under Mr. Carnegie's Hospital Fund. The old man's record of saving was probably without fault.

PERILS OF THE AIR.

AERONAUTS PICKED UP
IN NORTH SEA.

With one exception all the balloons which started to compete in the great balloon races from Berlin have now been accounted for. The *Plauen* was taken into Hull on Friday night by the steam trawler *Ruby*, being landed together with her occupants. The only balloon now missing is the *Hergestell*, and much anxiety is felt on account of her occupants. The occupants of the *Hergestell*, which is a small balloon of 1,450 cubic metres, filling, in order to lighten the basket, refused to take anything but the most necessary provisions with them. They took no lifebelts or even overcoats or warm clothing. The superintendent of the Mercantile Marine at Leith, at the instance of the Board of Trade, has instructed all shipmasters leaving the port to keep a sharp lookout for the balloon in the North Sea. The races from Berlin were two, namely, the Gordon Bennett and the Durability race. Of the competing balloons accounted for, five fell into the sea and two burst in mid-air. The Conqueror (American) fell 4,000ft. St. Paul (American) sunk in North Sea; *Castilla* (Spanish) sunk in North Sea; *Plauen* (German) rescued from North Sea; *Busley* (German) rescued from North Sea; *Hergestell* (German) still missing. So far no loss of life has been reported, though some of the mariners have been little short of

British Victory.

It was at first stated that the *Helvetia* had won the first prize in the Gordon-Bennett race, the *Banshee* (British), piloted by Mr. Dunville, being placed second; but a later Central News telegram from Berlin says the *Banshee* has won the first prize, the *Helvetia* being disqualified by the circumstances of the descent. The *Banshee* landed in Schleswig-Holstein, having covered a distance of 282 miles.

Warships Searching.

Fourteen German torpedo-boats have been scouring the North Sea for two or three days, and British warships also joined in the search. Orders were issued suddenly at South Queensferry cancelling all leave from vessels of the Home Fleet lying in the Firth. The sudden cancelling of leave was officially stated to be because the *Vindictive*, the *Amethyst*, and another cruiser were to sail immediately to assist in the search for the missing balloons, in case of their having come to grief in the North Sea.

Rescue from the Sea.

The experiences of all those aeronauts whose balloons fell into the sea seem to have been very similar. The occupants of the *Busley* stated that when about 10 miles south-west of Heligoland, between three and four o'clock on Tuesday morning, they sighted a steamer and dropped the balloon in the sea. They shouted for help and showed blue lights. The balloon skinned along the surface of the water away from the steamer, but was subsequently lowered deeper into the water by letting some of the gas escape. Just before four o'clock the steamer got alongside the balloon, which was then deep in the water, and the balloonists were lying on top of it. An oar was put out from the boat, which had been lowered by the steamer, and the balloonists were hauled into the boat. When they reached the steamer they were very cold and could scarcely move, but, having been given stimulants and dry clothes, they soon recovered.

Desperate Expedients.

The occupants of the *Plauen* found themselves driven out to sea. The wind was from the south-west, and was driving them, they thought, in the direction of Greenland. They were then at an altitude of about 1,200 feet. Owing to the dampness of the atmosphere they were compelled to go higher, and by throwing out ballast they reached 6,000 feet. The balloon, however, descended considerably, and they were compelled to throw overboard every possible ounce of weight, even to articles of clothing. They made a seat above the ring, their intention being to cut away the car, and thus gain further buoyancy. Unfortunately, they lost the only knife they were carrying, and could not do so.

Fearing the Worst.

Tuesday night dragged slowly along, and Wednesday dawned. Their exposure and want of food told upon them, and they began to fear the worst. On Wednesday morning the balloon began to lose buoyancy again, and dropped. There was a sudden and sustained descent for 1,000 feet. Some of the clothing they were wearing, and even their shoes, were discarded in the hope of keeping the *Plauen* in the air, but at last she dropped into the sea, and the car dragged through the water for two hours. They were in this precarious position when the trawler *Ruby* arrived. Herr Schreider and his companion expressed in very warm terms their gratitude to the skipper and crew of the *Ruby*. The balloon *Hergestell* is still missing.

THE COMPENSATION ACT.

Judge Bacon, at Whitechapel, made an award of £150 under the Workmen's Compensation Act to the husband and children of a woman who had been employed as a cleaner at an L.C.C. school, and died as the result of running a hairpin into her head while she was at work. The husband had been out of work for a long time, and the woman was the mainstay of the family. A chambermaid named Isabella Burgess, who met with an accident while in the service of Mrs. Atherley, proprietress of the Stanhope Hotel, Kensington, sued for damages at Brompton, contending that she injured her side through slipping on some linoleum, which was so highly polished that it was said to be dangerous to walk upon it. The jury found in favour of defendant, but added a rider to the effect that they considered plaintiff should receive compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. His honour, at the request of counsel, then undertook to award damages under the Act, and awarded plaintiff £10.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle will be closed to the public until further notice.

CABINET CHANGES.

LORD WOLVERHAMPTON
THE NEW LORD PRESIDENT

The King has approved the appointment of Viscount Wolverhampton as Lord President of the Council and of Lord Tweedmouth as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the place of Lord Wolverhampton. It is now probable that all the necessary Cabinet changes will be completed with the exception of which the Government is so afraid. Lord Wolverhampton (formerly Sir Hy. Fowler) will, in succeeding Lord Tweedmouth, relieve Lord Crewe of the duties as Lord President, which that peer has been carrying on in addition to his own while the office has been vacant.

Lord Lansdowne's Brothers.

Lord Fitzmaurice, the new Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who now enters the Cabinet, is a brother of Lord Lansdowne. He was made a baron in 1906. If his successor as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is appointed from the House of Commons, Lord Fitzmaurice will probably continue to represent the Foreign Office in the Lords. The names of Mr. F. D. Acland, Financial Secretary to the War Office, and Mr. C. Lyell are mentioned as likely candidates for the Foreign Under-Secretaryship.

DEATH OF A BARONET.

SIR ELLIOTT LEES PASSES AWAY AT
WEYMOUTH.

The death has taken place at Weymouth of Sir Elliott Lees. He was M.P. for Oldham from 1886 to 1892, when he lost his seat, in company with his fellow Unionist member, Mr. J. M. Maclean. From 1894 to 1906 he was a member for

THE FAMOUS FOUR.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY
DRUMMOND WOLFF.

The death of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, which occurred at Brighton, has removed one more link with the political past. It is as a member of the famous Fourth Party and the founder of the Primrose League that he will be best remembered. He became a clerk in the Foreign Office at the early age of 16. After being in Downing-st. for five years he was appointed attaché at Florence, and while there his own inherited predilections, as well as his official duties led him to Naples and Constantinople. He returned to the Foreign Office in time for the very hard work of the Crimean War, and at its end went on a special mission to Brussels. It is easier to group all the places where he served the diplomacy of his country than to distinguish the various services which he rendered, and it will suffice to say that among them were the Ionian Islands, where he undertook the second of his special missions, Bulgaria, Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Roumania, and Spain. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff was a man who had wit and talents and suavity won for him friends and admirers wherever he went.

The Fourth Party.

In 1874 he entered the House of Commons as member for Christchurch, and in 1880 he contested and retained a seat at Portsmouth, and became one of the "younger men," though he was now 50 years of age and had grown grey in the diplomatic service—those who were the life and soul of a rather dispirited Conservative Party. It was he who made party capital out of the unhappy Bradlaugh incident, and it was he who was admitted to that institution on Sept. 26. She weighed 9lb. 3oz. with her clothing on.—Ellen Gilmarian, cook, said that the child did the housework, cleaned the silver, and did her own sewing and mending. She slept on a mattress in the attic, where the two other servants were.

CRUELTY CHARGE.

CANON AND HIS WIFE
SUMMONED.

At Barmouth Canon Joseph Malet Lambert, LL.D., and Rose Lambert, his wife, were charged by John Roberts, an officer of the N.S.P.C.C., for that, on Sept. 5 last, and divers previous dates, at the Parish of Barmouth, being persons over 16 years of age, having custody of a child of 10 years, did unlawfully and wilfully ill-treat and neglect such child in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary suffering or injury to health.

Mr. Clarke Hall prosecuted; Mr. E. Griffiths defended. In reply to the charge, both defendants expressed a desire to be dealt with before a jury. The case against Mrs. Lambert was taken first.—Dr. Dingle, of Barmouth, said that he was in attendance on defendant's son, who was suffering from a mild attack of typhoid fever from Aug. 8 to 21. On Sept. 5 he was seen by the nurse to visit Mary Inman. He had never seen the child before. She was in bed, dressed in a

Most Disreputable Nightdress

of an ingrained colour. He examined the child, and found that she was extremely ill, very much emaciated, and had a frightened expression. The skin was dry and harsh, resembling parchment, the pulse was extremely feeble, and she had an irritable cough. There was nothing organically wrong with her.—Ellen Jones, matron of Dolgellau Workhouse, testified that the child was admitted to that institution on Sept. 26. She weighed 9lb. 3oz. with her clothing on.—Ellen Gilmarian, cook, said that the child did the housework, cleaned the silver, and did her own sewing and mending. She slept on a mattress in

THE WEEK IN
WESTMINSTER.

Our First Day.

Whatever else may be said of the opening proceedings of the autumn Session, it certainly cannot be contended that there has been any lack of incidents during the five days that have elapsed since we assembled at Westminster. With the unemployed and "Suffragettes" outside, and Mr. Victor Grayson and Mrs. Travers Symons inside, things have been kept pretty lively; indeed, by the close of the final scene this afternoon, when the member for the Colne Valley was suspended for the remainder of the Session, we all felt that it was rather a good thing that the week had come to an end.

On Monday the Prime Minister was asked by Mr. Long for a statement on the position in the Near East. A similar question being put by Lord Lansdowne in the Lords, and answered by Lord Lansdowne, whose promotion to the Cabinet was so shortly to be announced. The Prime Minister spoke optimistically, and, though we are not yet quite out of the wood, his forecast would seem to be proving his wisdom. Questions were asked about the Eucharist procession and the unemployed, but Mr. Asquith fended with his interlocutors, and we settled down to discussing the clauses of the Children's Bill.

Failure of the Raid.

On Tuesday the precincts of Westminster presented a strange appearance. Battalions of police guarded the approaches to the House, and none but the privileged few were allowed to pass the cordon, which guarded Parliament-square. Even the subterranean passage from the Metropolitan Railway was held by Horatius in the shape of a constable—or rather of many constables—for those responsible took no risks. And admirably was it all done. One woman alone succeeded in defeating the guardians of the peace. She stated that it was unrepresented—the Women's Social and Political Union are said to declare that it was a carefully worked out plan. This difference of opinion I leave them to settle among themselves. Anyway, Mr. Keir Hardie's private secretary, for this is the post Mrs. Symons occupies, succeeded, in virtue of being a private secretary, in not only getting inside the building, but on the floor of the House itself. How that was accomplished is now ancient history.

Meanwhile members proceeded peacefully to discuss the Children's Bill. The Suffragettes might shriek, the L.C.C. might be broken up, and policemen might wearily cope with the assembled thousands of those who can't find work and those who don't want to do so, but little boys must be prevented from smoking cigarettes in public places. When the cry of "Who goes home?" rang through the lobbies most of its clauses had been disposed of, and the "Children's Charter," as it is called by enthusiasts inclined to be sentimental, was nearly through the Committee stage.

Legislation by Closure.

After Mr. Asquith had once more been pressed to say what the Government intended to do about the unemployed, and had once more evaded the question, we commenced the piece de resistance of the Session. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday were all devoted to a farcical discussion of the Licensing Bill. When I use the word discussion, it must be understood that it is in the sense of a "courtesy title." Real discussion there is none. The Government do not legislate by argument, but by closure. Mr. Gladstone's hair would have stood on end at the folly of the methods employed by the Leader who stands in his shoes. No better illustration is needed than the events of Wednesday. Clause two of the Bill provides for local option or local veto. This proposal was before the country in 1895, and emphatically negatived by the electors. It has never been before them since, and yet on Wednesday it was passed after seven hours' debate, and when Mr. Balfour protested Mr. Asquith lay back in his seat, put his hands into his pockets, and laughed.

The Time Limit.

Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to the time limit clause, which provides that at the end of 14 years all licenses are to be regarded as new leases, and able to be refused without compensation. Again the Government made little or no pretence of serious discussion. They yawned, looked at the clock, and when the hands were close on eleven moved the closure. The effect of these methods cannot but be disastrous. Bills are put together hurriedly by the order of the Cabinet, crammed through without explanation or consideration, and the result is the Old Age Pension chaos in which we are at present involved.

Of the Victor Grayson incident it is necessary to say little. Since everyone knows all about it, since no one talked so much in advance of what he was going to do, his performance might have had some chance of being treated seriously. As it was, Liberals, Unionists, and Labour members regarded Mr. Grayson's antics with contemptuous amusement. When Fanny was turned out by the Speaker, after repeated attempts had been made to bring courteous argument to bear, all sections expressed their entire approval at being relieved of Mr. Grayson.

Medical Evidence.

Dr. Jones, of Dolgellau, reported that he examined Mary Inman on Sept. 26. She was a weak, thin, anaemic, badly-developed child. There were marks of itch on both hands, the skin on the chest was dry and scaly. In his opinion such a condition was caused by malnutrition. The defendant stated that Mary Inman was the daughter of a charwoman, and was left in the hands of Canon and Mrs. Lambert a little over six years ago, rather than be sent to a workhouse. She was adopted in order to be trained as a domestic servant. Canon Lambert, of Hull, paid £100 for her, and he purchased the bungalow at Barmouth three years ago. The girl, Mary Inman, was often taken for walks and to picnics, and was given abundant food.—Drs. Faulkner and Nicholson of Hull, and Pugh Jones, of Barmouth, testified that the symptoms indicated bronchial pneumonia.—Mrs. Lambert was committed to the Assizes for trial, and the case against Canon Lambert adjourned.

Medical Evidence.

Among those present in addition to the members of the family were Gen. Sir Hy. Strachey, the Earl of Oxford, the Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., Lord Hyde (who represented the General Council of the Primrose League, which deceased founded), Dr. Casson (who was with Sir Henry in Teheran), and Lord R. Bruce. The wreaths were many, and included ones from the Grand Council of the Primrose League ("A token of sincere regard for the founder of the Primrose League").

Medical Evidence.

Mr. Wardle, M.P., has given Parliamentary notice of a question relating to overcrowding, between 8.30 a.m. and 9 a.m., on trains on the Metropolitan Rly., and to the difficulties experienced by passengers who have to change at Baker-st.

THE SECRET OF LIFE.

A Startling Discovery!

The crowning triumph of science is assured as the wonderful preparation known as Dr. Martin's Miracletta. They are an actual Elixir of Life in tablet form, composed of the rarest, most valuable, yet perfectly harmless ingredients. Miracletta are an ideal tonic laxative. They invigorate the entire mental and bodily system by bracing up the nerves, strengthening

THE CRUEL UNCLE.

TWELVE YEARS FOR GRAVE OFFENCE.

The story of an uncle's relentless cruelty was told at the Hants and Gants Assizes when Ernest John Willows, 36, gardener, of Huntingdon, was indicted for the attempted murder of Jack Willows, and Dorothy Willows; but in answer to the charge all he said was that he remembered nothing of the affair.—Mr. Raikes prosecuted, and in outlining the facts of the case said the jury had to decide whether prisoner acted with the intention of murder or to commit previous bodily harm. It was a painful case, and was remarkable for the relentless cruelty of the perpetrator. Mrs. Willows, whose husband held an important position at Germiston, in South Africa, came over to England in 1906, and having spent a considerable time in Cornwall, went to Huntingdon in June of 1907 in order to visit her husband's relatives. Mrs. Willows had left two children with her—Grace, seven; Jack, nearly six; and Dorothy, four. The members of the Willows family at Huntingdon were in a lower social grade, living in a small, mean house. Mrs. Willows had three different apartments in Huntingdon, ultimately residing in St. Mary's, with a Miss Cooling.

A Wife's Abuse.

Prisoner helped her to move there, but before that she was obliged to get solicitors to write to him to keep away, mainly because of the abuse his visits occasioned from his wife. On a subsequent occasion she had to remonstrate with prisoner, and when she said she would have to get her solicitors to write another letter, prisoner replied that he had not forgotten the previous letter, and would never forgive her for sending it. The attack on the children took place on the day of the flower show, to which Mrs. Willows took her youngsters. They were going again in the evening for the illuminations, but Mrs. Willows thought it advisable to put the two youngest to bed. At eight o'clock prisoner turned up, the worse for liquor; he was not only armed with determination to do some terrible deed, but also had a knife and a razor. The landlady and Mrs. Willows saw the man was drunk, and the former ran for assistance. He seized Mrs. Willows, and thereupon Gracie, the eldest child, went in search of the police, telling prisoner of her object.

IT WILL be Too Late.

Prisoner replied, "Oh, yes, go for the police; when they come it will be too late." At the same time, the little boy Jack shouted from upstairs, "Let my brother go, or I will hit you." At the moment something fell from prisoner's pocket, and Mrs. Willows went outside calling to her son to shut the bedroom door. Upstairs prisoner dashed at the children in such a way that they would be disfigured for life. The boy had a thrust cut from ear to ear, and his wrist almost severed, while the little girl had her cheek cut through, the razor going through the tongue to the other cheek. Prisoner then rushed out of the house, being afterwards found hiding in a hole some miles away. Counsel pointed out that the man was sober two hours before he went to the house, and as he had not been home in the interval, he evidently had the weapons upon him already, and he suggested the man took drink to fortify himself to do the deed.—Counsel for Dr. Hicks (who said the children narrowly escaped losing their lives) commented the police officer called on the first aid rendered.—Evidence was given substantially proving these facts, and prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude.

HER 103rd BIRTHDAY.

OLD LADY WHO WAS BORN BEFORE TRAFALGAR.

Miss Marianne Hensley, of 4, Bloomfield-place, Bath, has just celebrated her 103rd birthday. She enjoys good health, is active and able to interest herself in all that is going on around her, and writes letters with a boldness and clearness of caligraphy that is remarkable. Miss Hensley was born in Bath six days before Trafalgar, and she has lived in the same house for 75 years. Her brother, the Rev. Chas. Hensley, died at the age of 97, and was the oldest living

MISS HENSLEY.
(Photo, Lambert.)

clergyman of the Church of England. A citizen of Bath communicated with the King, and sent him a letter Miss Hensley had written, together with an autograph photograph. In consequence Miss Hensley received, in addition to many letters, this telegram:—"Buckingham Palace.—To Miss Marianne Hensley, Bloomfield-place, Bath.—I am commanded by the King to offer you his congratulations upon the attainment of your 103rd birthday.—Knolly." Miss Hensley reads and writes without spectacles, and on her birthday entertained a party of 12 relatives to tea.

SEQUEL TO A BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION.

Miss Nellie Spooner, a barmaid, who recently failed in an action against Mr. R. E. Godfrey, proprietor of the Worcester Arms, George-st., Portman-square, for damages for alleged breach of promise, applied in the Court of Appeal for a new trial, but the application was dismissed.

Mrs. WINSTOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Of all claimants, 16,104—100%.

ARMY AEROPLANE.

ACCIDENT DURING THE TRIAL FLIGHT.

An accident has occurred to the British Army aeroplane, which has been constructed under the supervision of the authorities at Aldershot. The machine, while some 20 ft. in the air above Farnborough Common, was seen to swoop suddenly towards the ground, and before Mr. Cody, who was in the car, could right it, it collapsed and fell with a smash. Mr. Cody just managed to get his feet clear of the framework and was thrown some distance, but beyond a bad shaking he was unharmed. An attempt to fly was made for the first time, considerable alterations having been made in the machine since the first trials along the ground, Mr. Cody, who throughout has conducted the trials, was.

Confident of Success.

and after trying the machine along the ground and testing the steering apparatus, he ran it up a hill near Farnborough Common, and rose from the top. The machine, travelling at the rate of about 20 miles an hour, journeyed some 500 yards in the air at a height of 12 ft. to 20 ft. In attempting to clear a clump of trees on the common, Mr. Cody sent the aeroplane to the left, but the turn proved too sharp for the rudder, causing the right wing to drop to such an extent that the machine lost its balance and fell to the ground, smashing the framework very badly and doing injury to the engines. Mr. Cody, after scrambling off the soft ground, where the shock had thrown him, said the accident was due to want of room for manoeuvres. The turn was almost at right angles. Hence the failure of the aeroplane to maintain its balance. He did not think the engine had sustained much damage.

CHIMNEYS FELLED.

STEEPLEJACK'S NARROW ESCAPE. Mr. Larkins, the well-known steeplejack, after his success in felling the gigantic chimney at the

THE CHIMNEY FALLING AT THE THAMES DISTILLERY, PIMLICO.

NOBODY WANTS HER. THE STORY OF A LITTLE LAMBETH GIRL.



DOROTHY HARROLD.

Thames Distillery, Pimlico, yesterday undertook the work of "throwing" two very dangerous shafts at Winkley's Wharf, Millwall. For years past these two structures have been known as the "leaning chimneys," as they were 3ft. 6in. out of the perpendicular. This made the work of cutting away the bases exceedingly difficult, but it was brought to a successful conclusion although Mr. Larkins had a narrow escape. Just one of the chimneys fell he was knocked off the base, and dropped 15ft., but fortunately was clear of the brickwork when it came thundering to the ground and escaped unharmed.

ASYLUM SCANDAL.

SIX L.C.C. OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH THEFT.

An amazing case, in which six officials of the Claybury Lunatic Asylum, under the control of the L.C.C., are implicated, was opened at Stratford. Defendants, arrested as they were leaving the asylum, are: Ald. Church and Fred Chas. Church, stockkeepers; Wyndham, Lindsay, cook; Ald. Kille, butcher; J. Smout, attendant; and Wm. Jas. Haines, baker. The charge against them is of stealing large quantities of provisions, including a chicken, many joints of beef and mutton, meat pies, tins of milk, coco, butter, etc.

On the case being called Mr. Godfrey mentioned that on each of the prisoners was found property belonging to the council. The Asylum Committee of the L.C.C. felt that they must make some further inquiries, probably with a view to indicting defendants for conspiracy.

All the prisoners were remanded, bail being allowed.—On the question of the disposal of the perishable goods being raised, Mr. Godfrey remarked: "I think the police had better enjoy themselves." (Laughter.)

LOVE TRAGEDY.

MAN ATTEMPTS MURDER AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

The sad sequel to an alleged love quarrel came to light yesterday, when a woman named Hicks was admitted to Peterborough Infirmary suffering from a wound in her throat. She was last night in a serious condition, and stated on admission that the wound was inflicted by a man who was in the river. Upon the local police searching the river, and a man's body in the water near the bathing place, while on the bank were a blood-stained razor and traces of a struggle. Deceased was subsequently identified as W. Banning, an ex-post office employee. It is understood that he wished Mrs. Hicks, who was a widow, to marry him, but she refused his offer.

FAVOURITE QUOTATIONS OF POLITICIANS.

To assist in clearing of the existing debt on the Battersea Constitutional Club, Mr. F. Devenish-Meares, hon. sec. of the local Unionist Association, is collecting the favourite quotations of leaders of the Unionist Party, and these will be published in book form, price 1s. (post free). This work should appeal to the rank and file, who not only will become familiar with the literary tastes of their leaders, but will be assisting a deserving institution situated in the heart of a very poor constituency. All communications should be addressed to 14, Drayton Court, Drayton-gardens, S.W.

A HERO'S DEATH.

Sgt. Goodall, a veteran, who for nearly 40 years served in the Royal Artillery, has died at Dunbar. He went through the Crimean War, was twice wounded, and performed such splendid defence under a murderous fire of shell at Sebastopol with a mere handful of men that he was specially thanked by Lord Raglan. Goodall was the possessor of six medals, including that for meritorious service, which he received only a few months ago.

KODAK CROWN COAT.

The light goes before you can see it, and the noise is not at all. It makes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Of all claimants, 16,104—100%.

LIGHT COME, LIGHT GO. The light goes before you can see it, and the noise is not at all. It makes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Of all claimants, 16,104—100%.

A PAINFUL DEATH.

SUICIDE ON WIMBLEDON COMMON.

At the Wandsworth Town Hall, Mr. R. Henslowe Willington held an inquest on Hbd. Edgar Eaton, 33, an insurance agent, of Latchmere-rd., Battersea, who committed suicide on Wimbledon Common. The deceased man, it appeared, had been in bad health, and was greatly worried about the illness of his wife. He died on October 10, in the year 1908, in Trafalgar-sq., was guilty of conduct by provoking a breach of the peace, and inciting to the commission of the offence. The deceased man, it was said, had been in bad health, and was greatly worried about the illness of his wife. He died on October 10, in the year 1908, in Trafalgar-sq., was guilty of conduct by provoking a breach of the peace, and inciting to the commission of the offence. The deceased man, it was said, had been in bad health, and was greatly worried about the illness of his wife. 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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE CONDUCTOR.

perilously that unless its chasm was speedily bridged it never would be closed up. Then, after asserting that the stage appealed to millions nightly in England and America, not to mention other peoples the world over, who call and profess themselves Christians, the inconsistent playwright-preacher proceeded to give fervent utterance to the hope that religious people would take kindly to the drama and do something for it.

As it seems to me the drama, as regards success, is doing well enough for itself, the quality of its output, Mr. Jerome notwithstanding, is not so satisfactory.

Wisely letting his mind as a dramatist fallow for a time, Mr. Louis Napoleon Parker continues its exercise in the new direction he has taken of pageant production. To this end this fertile archaeologist has invented and organised the forthcoming Lord Mayor's show, designed by him to give a living embodiment, at once picturesque and dramatic, of the long line of literary celebrities prominently linked with the historic life of the City of London. In this pageant of intellect will be presented such eminent writers as Chaucer, Gower, Shakspeare, Marlowe, Massinger, Ford, Fletcher, Milton, Sir Thomas Malory, and Dryden. Thus illustrated and illuminated, the show ought to induce a deeper interest in the cultured public than most of those depending upon purely spectacular effects which have preceded it on each occurring 9th of November.

It is in the irony of events that Shaftesbury-avenue, so named after the benevolent peer who despised the theatre and all its works, should become quite an avenue of new playhouses. Yet another is about to be added to the rest on a site a few yards distant from the Shaftesbury, even in face of the fact that house being on the eve of conversion into a variety show to be known by its new name of the London Casino.

PIPER PAN.

Foreign politics seem to drive politicians to tobacco. Prince Bismarck, who did most things on a big scale, smoked from the moment he got out of bed—with intervals for meals—until the moment he returned to it. Economical of matches, he used to light a new cigar from the stump of the old one. Lord Clarendon, a former Foreign Secretary, was another heavy smoker, and of him, too, it is related that tobacco—this time in the shape of a box of cigarettes was forwarded to the Queen among some highly important State documents. An adjournment for a smoke was first instituted at the Congress of Berlin, and it is pretty certain that the custom has been kept up at all subsequent meetings of diplomats.

We have advanced very far from the days when King James I. could denounce the smoking of tobacco as a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and the black, tinking fume thereof nearest resembling the Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." Nor is it any longer considered necessary that holders of public appointments should be "no puffers of tobacco." The fact is that statesmen were not long in discovering that taxes on the weed were a convenient form of raising revenue, and so their hostility to it declined.

In their anxiety to raise revenue from foreign tobacco, the Governments of the day deliberately killed the industry of tobacco growing both in England and Ireland. In the reign of Charles II., a tax was imposed which, it was hoped, would stop cultivation that had already attained considerable proportions. Nevertheless, it lingered on in various parts of the country, notably in Yorkshire, until the reign of George III. Then, in consequence of an Act of Parliament, the plantations were destroyed and the planters imprisoned and fined to the amount of £50,000. Punishments were no laughing matter in those days. In Ireland tobacco growing was not finally stopped until 1831, and, as the crop was productive, the Irish members have been well advised in their recent attempts to revive the industry.

THE ACTOR.

I remember in my callow youth going to hear Sheridan Knowles, the author of "Virginians," "The Hunchback," "The Love Chase," and a host of other popular plays of the time, denounce the drama from the pulpit of a Baptist chapel as a device of the devil.

How pleasant it is to read of great artists like Mme. Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Ramford singing to the unhappy prisoners in Brixton Gaol: "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, to soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak." I can easily gauge how the popular contralto's glorious voice would pour forth in "Abide with Me," giving comfort and hope to most of the 700 convicts in the chapel. I trust that many other eminent vocalists will follow the good example set by Mme. Butt and her husband.

General regret is expressed at the reason given for Sir E. Elgar's resignation of the Richard Peyton Chair of Music at Birmingham. It appears that Sir E. Elgar is in such indifferent health at present that he is to winter abroad, so, of course, he could not carry out the duties entailed by the Birmingham post. I expect that Mr. Richard Peyton, who in 1905 endowed the chair at a cost of £10,000, expressly for it to be held by Sir E.

Elgar, must be very sorry and disappointed, I wonder to which other great English musician the professorship will now be offered?

WILL WORKMAN.

Parliament has been re-assembled, and already the fanatical element has compelled legislation which will mean a serious increase in cost of living to the poorest of the poor, an unwarranted interference with their liberty, and, in the end, an addition to the pains and penalties already visited upon children of callous, strong-hearted parents, by the unworkable, ridiculous, and absurd provisions of "The Children's Charter."

How often do people need warning that what legislation is intended to do is one thing, and what it really does is another, and too often quite a contradictory thing? This legislation suggests fireguards and other forms of protection against fire which, where not already in use, will mean an increased cost of household requisites to those already sufficiently taxed to make ends meet, and who value their children's welfare; but in the cases of parents (See G. R. Sims' "Black Stain") who regard their children as always in the way, and who are therefore lost to all parental affection, the children, to enable this ridiculous legislation to be complied with, will be locked away in a room without fire or turned out into the street until such parents feel inclined to return.

With regard to infantile drinking; it is safe to say that one half the parents of this country, rightly or wrongly, are of opinion that the administering of a little alcohol at certain times and under certain circumstances is beneficial to children and to suddenly tell these people that to practice this belief in future will cost them £3 and costs, while leaving them at liberty to poison their children with laudanum, paregoric, and the numerous other soothing syrup drugs, will set them wondering what madman from Bedlam has been at work.

It is only fair to say that the "sipping" clause is not part of the Government measure. It was moved by a fanatical teetotaler, seconded by a Socialist, and carried amidst the loud cheering of the Socialist-Labour party. The Government, through Mr. Samuel, tried to prevent it being put in the House, but those Solomons of Sociology—the Socialist-Labour men—forced it through, and theirs will be the credit or discredit of such impracticable legislation.

On Sept. 20, referring to Free Trade Union leaflet No. 102, dealing with "unemployment in Germany," I said "it had been withdrawn on 'Short's' notice," and on Sept. 27 I stated that a reader had offered £5. for a copy of it but could not get one. On Oct. 4 I said it was withdrawn because of its "deadly accuracy" (unfortunately, it was printed "deadly inaccuracy"), and now I receive a letter from the "Statistical Department" of the Free Trade Union, dated Oct. 6, informing me that No. 102 has not been withdrawn from circulation.

To prove it they enclose me a copy. Well, let us see. It was Sept. 13, that the Radical candidate contradicted leaflet No. 102 by giving German unemployment as 63 per 1,000 and British unemployment as 41 per 1,000 during 1906-7. Leaflet 102 gives it as 14 per 1,000 for Germany and nearly 43 for the United Kingdom. Knowing this, I made three calls at the Free Trade Union offices, a dozen other Unionist speakers called two or three times each, but not one of us could get a copy. I got six different electors to call and ask for it, but all to no purpose. Evidently it had been withdrawn, so far as Newcastle was concerned, because it contradicted Messrs. Short and Sir J. Furness's organ, "The North Mail."

That it is still in circulation, after Newcastle does not affect my statement at all, as they were confined in their application to the time of the Newcastle election. Another point: Seeing I made the charge on Sept. 20 (it was in the hands of the public on Sept. 18), why has the hon. sec. of the F.T.U. waited until Oct. 6 before venturing to deny the charge? Why did he not send the leaflet to Newcastle on Sept. 21, so that the people of Newcastle could have been supplied with copies of it? And echo answers. Why?

The writer—I don't know whether it is Miss Precious, Mr. Wallace Carter, or Mr. Chas. Mallet, M.P.—has given his letter by saying, "We are not concerned to attack the economic fallacies with which 'Will Workman's' contributions abound," and then, proceeding to devote seven out of the eight paragraphs forming the letter to an attack on my "economic fallacies," admits that I accurately quote their Free Trade Handbook, and then asks me to quote to them the additional name of click beetles.

Referring to my exposure on Sept. 20 of leaflet No. 97, re the influence of the export tax on coal, the writer is kind enough to say I cannot have read the manifesto of the Coal Tax Executive Committee; the worth of that charge I leave to my readers, seeing that I devoted a paragraph to the findings of that very Committee, and I present the Free Trade Union with the following official figures:—

Period. Tons exported. Employees yearly average. 1898-99 3,000,000 800,000 1899-1900 3,000,000 810,000 1900-1 2,500,000 717,556 1901-2 6,300,000 843,643

The tax was imposed on April 19, 1901, and abolished Nov. 1, 1906, and the increase of 1898-1900 over 1899-1901 was less than 27 per cent. in exports and less than 9 per cent. in workers, while the increase of the tax period over the last non-tax

period was 31 per cent. and 17 per cent. respectively, I leave my readers to judge who is wrong.

Next, the writer is kind enough to say that, although I do not believe imports are paid for by exports, he does not propose to explain this elementary point to me, leaving me to the mercy of some fellow Tariff Reformer.

His kindness is really overpowering; still, I shall probably survive it, even if my fellow Tariff Reformer fails to oblige.

When I am told imports are paid for by exports, I always enquire what is meant. All trade is individual, and there is no more connection between an exporter of British coal and an importer of German motor-cars than there is between an employer of 1,000 factory workers and the people with whom those workers spend their earnings—no more and no less. If that is what is meant, then it is a truism which everyone must admit; but that is not what is meant at all; therefore, while it is true that if we imported nothing, that is quite a different thing from saying, as does leaflet 85, that the imports of foreign manufactured goods do not diminish employment.

To swap British watches, machinery, cutlery, and textiles for foreign watches, machinery, cutlery, and textiles, is too much like taking in each other's washing to benefit our workers, and when, for foreign manufacturers, as in the case of Germany, we swap British coal, wool, woollen yarn, cotton yarn, and Cornwall clay for German motors, woollen and cotton, and earthenware manufactures, the game is too silly to laugh at. We are sending to Germany raw materials to provide them with work, and they are sending us the results of that work spent on such raw materials, and it displaces British labour.

We are an industrial nation. Thanks to the ruin of our agriculture through Free Imports, we are dependent upon foreign countries for the supply of 425,000,000 of various foodstuffs, and nearly the same amount of raw materials; therefore, our imports, to be useful, should consist of what we need but do not produce, and our exports should consist of manufactured goods almost entirely. Every penny spent in importing goods which we ourselves are capable of efficiently producing is a penny wasted, so far as employment and wages are concerned. That is my challenge to every Free Importer, and from that position I refuse to budge. But more of this next week.

BUCKLAND JUNIOR.

A correspondent has kindly written me concerning my observations respecting the death-watch beetle. As most people know, death-watch is the popular name applied to several small beetles which make a ticking or clicking sound, supposed by superstitious persons to forebode the death of someone in the house. They are found in old wood, and the ticking is believed to have been made by the insect knocking its head quickly and forcibly against the wood several times in succession. The clicking is the call of the death-watch to its mate.

My correspondent, from his observations, concludes that this clicking sound is produced, as in the musk beetle described last week, by the friction of the hard surfaces of the head, thorax, and elytra. As it will, no doubt, be of interest I reproduce the following extract from his letter:—"I and my brother were sitting up late (1 a.m.) when our little friend made its presence known on an old settle. To understand me properly, however, you should catch a common skipjack beetle, which, as you must have seen, when it finds itself on its back, immediately throws back its head and thorax with much force against the ground, the force of the impact throwing it an inch or more into the air, where it turns right side up, and, falling on its feet, runs away; but if you pick it up by the lower part of the abdomen between your finger and thumb, it will try to release himself by repeating the above manoeuvre several times, as though again on its back, and each time it throws back its head and thorax the latter comes into percussion with the hard elytra, and produces a louder tick than does our little brown friend. As I have said, we watched our death-watch on the settle through a large magnifying glass, and time after time saw him toss up his head and thorax like the skipjack, and simultaneously produce the sound from which it is named. It never, whilst we saw it, brought its head in contact with the wood."

The skipjack beetles referred to above have been given their name on account of their curious power of leaping. Their legs are so short that, under ordinary circumstances, were they to fall upon their back they would have no chance of regaining their feet. As they are feeble and defenceless creatures, thus falling from the plant upon which they may be crawling to the ground forms their chief means of escape. To rise from the ground when on their back the body is arched so that it only rests upon the head and the end of the abdomen, the thorax being well elevated. The base of the elytra is then driven sharply against the ground, causing the beetles to fly into the air, where they right themselves and fall upon their feet. The spring is always accompanied with a sharp click, which has earned for them the additional name of click beetles.

Another correspondent has forwarded me a number of beans and other seeds which are infested by the bean beetle, or red-legged weevil, as it is often called. Much damage is done to the bean and other leguminous

plants by the feeding of the larvae of this beetle, for not only is the value lessened by the decrease in weight, but the growing power of the damaged seed is diminished. The bean beetle is rather more than an inch in length, with the head slightly drooping and prolonged and narrowed to a hook, which contains the mouth. The antennae are situated on the fore part of the head and become gradually thicker toward the apex. Its general colour is black with brownish hairs and various white spots; the front pair of legs are reddish, and the tip of the tail is prolonged and covered with a greyish

down. The bean beetle lays her eggs on the minute pod in the blossom, and from these the larvae soon emerge and immediately commence feeding upon the growing beans. In these the larval and pupal stages are passed, and even the fully developed beetle remains in them for a time. The larvae are fleshly, wrinkled, with a small brownish head. A bean which is infested by a beetle will be noticed to have a small round depression in the skin, owing to the larvae having tunneled thus far. When about to emerge the beetle pushes away this circular covering, leaving its tunnel exposed.

During the last six weeks or so I have upon three occasions given notes on certain members of the crow tribe. Although the rook, with its iridescent reflections, and the magpie, with its pied-coloured, cannot be said to be entirely without beauty, yet one cannot imagine at first that the birds of paradise, with their gorgeous colouration, are allied to them. The birds of paradise differ from the true crows in the structure of the feet, the outer toe being longer than the inner but shorter than the middle one. These beautiful birds, of which there are about 50 species, are almost entirely confined to New Guinea and the Papuan Islands, and vary in size from a thrush to almost as large as a crow. The best known of these birds is probably the great bird of paradise, which was first discovered during the 16th century. Many were the curious conjectures then as to the habits of these birds, for they were supposed to live in the air, with the head always to the sun, or, rather, to the wind, in order that their beautiful plumage should in no way be damaged, and they never alighted upon a tree or the earth until their death. These suppositions were chiefly due to the fact that previous to their being dried and exported the natives cut off the legs, and in this state they first reached Europe.

Probably the most beautiful is that known as Prince Rudolph's bird of paradise. A specimen of this species has recently been acquired by the Zoo, through the kindness of Sir Wm. Ingram, Bart., F.Z.S., and is the first, I believe, to have reached Europe alive. It is of a greenish blue, with blackish head, neck, and under-surface, and with a purple patch at the back of the head. From the sides of the body project two series of elongated feathers, the outer being first ultramarine, changing to lilac, tinged externally with brown at the tips. The inner are smaller and of a much deeper blue. Below these are a row of short chestnut plumes followed by a set of black. The two long central tail-feathers are violet with blue racket-shaped tips.

The additions to the Zoological Society's gardens for the week ending Oct. 10 include—Mammals: 1 great ant-eater and 2 Stanley chevrotains. Birds: 1 Prince Rudolph's bird of paradise, 5 Gould Raggi's birds of paradise, 10 Hutton's birds of paradise, 2 violet mannikins, 1 New Guinea riflebird, 1 black-headed catbird, 1 red-breasted lorry, 1 melodious jay thrush, and 1 yellow-billed cardinals.

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IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

STORIES TOLD TO MAGISTRATES AND CORONERS.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

ACTION AGAINST A MAJOR.

A point of some importance to ex-residents in India was decided by Justice Bucknill.—The case was one in which Jaffer Jussuf and Co., furniture dealers, of Poona, sought to recover £500. The amount of a judgment obtained by them in the Poona Court against Maj. R. Williams, formerly of the Indian Army, and now resident at Ryde (I.W.).—The defence, after reciting that Maj. Williams had never had any dealings with defendants, although he had brought furniture from their premises, which he paid for, was that as far as the Poona Court were concerned, the court was a foreign one and its judgment could not be enforced.

COURT OF APPEAL.

SOCIALISTS' LIBEL ACTION.

Before Lords Justices Buckley and Kennedy the case of Williams v. "The Daily Express" was heard on the application of defendants, the proprietors of the paper, for security for costs of the appeal entered by plaintiff, Jack Williams, from the verdict in the action heard before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury.—Mr. A. P. Farnham, for defendants, said plaintiff was the well-known Socialist orator, and he complained that defendants had libelled him in a notice published on Nov. 15, 1907, under the head of "Obscene Socialist Speakers." Defendants obtained the verdict and judgment in the case, and their taxed costs amounted to £170 2s. 5d., which plaintiff had not paid. Defendants, therefore, asked for security for the costs of plaintiff's appeal.—Mr. M. O'Connor (with him Mr. Blackwell) appeared for plaintiff, and admitted that it was a case in which some security should be ordered.—Plaintiff directed to give £25 security.

GUILDHALL.

TO "GET LOCKED UP."

"I have no money, no ticket, and I want you to lock me up," said Hy. Hurnsworth, 18, a Nottingham farm labourer, when charged with defrauding the G.N. Ry. Co. by travelling from Barnes to Moorgate-st. without paying his fare.—Arthur Cook, ticket examiner, spoke to defendant arriving by train without a ticket.—Magistrate: Did he say why?—Witness: He said he was destitute, and had heard that if he travelled without a ticket he might get locked up, when he would be better treated than in the workhouse. All he wanted was a shelter. He was perfectly willing to work, but could not obtain it. He did not want charity, but honest employment.—Clerk (to defendant): Have you no friends?—Hurnsworth: No; my parents died and I was adopted by friends, but do not know where they are now. Whilst working on a farm I lost some fingers of my right hand, and am somewhat handicapped now.—Remanded for inquiries.

BOW-STREET.

STOREKEEPER'S DOWNFALL.

Four months' imprisonment was imposed on Abt. Edwd. Freear, 29, for embezzling money belonging to his employer, Mr. H. H. Du Cros, trading as the Gladiator Motor Co., Long-acre.—Prisoner had been employed to keep charge of the stores belonging to their behalf. He recently absented himself from his work, and afterwards wrote to the manager confessing that he had misappropriated £40 or £50. In the same letter he expressed his regret, and said he had hoped to refund the money, but found it was impossible to do so. It was then discovered that there were many irregularities in his books, the total amount of his defalcations being £58.—Prisoner told the magistrate that he had had a great deal of trouble, and had a wife and three children to support.

WESTMINSTER.

SCENE IN KNIGHTS BRIDGE.

Details of the exciting experience of a young lady were given when Geo. Thos. Goldsmith, 41, of St. James-st., Hammersmith, driver of a motor cab, was charged with furious driving whilst drunk.—On Friday night, while prisoner was driving a lady and gentleman at Knightsbridge, he almost telecoped another taxi-cab which was at the time stationary at the side of the road. The driver of the latter cab was taken to hospital.—Miss E. Consett said she was in prisoner's cab, and formed the opinion that accused was drunk. At Knightsbridge she became quite alarmed, and was in the act of tapping at the front glass when prisoner smashed into another cab. The shock almost pitched witness through the window. Her arm was badly cut, her upper lip greatly disfigured, and a tooth almost knocked out.—Prisoner pleaded that it was quite an accident.—A month's hard labour.—Several motor-driver friends of prisoner at the back of the court calling out "Shame" were at once turned out by order of the magistrate.

THAMES.

RIOTING WITH FLOUR.

A riot amongst the unemployed at the Docks, during which bags of flour were used as missiles, as described when Rbt. Webster, 22, dock labourer, was charged with assaulting P.C. Flint.—The latter, sheltered by the labourers' shelter of the London Docks, Pennington-st., outside which were about 400 men. The

Budden asked the magistrate to allow prisoner's wife and brother to see him in the cells.—The magistrate demurred, and Mr. Budden then suggested that the wife, who was most anxious to see her husband, might be allowed a brief interview in the presence of an officer.—Mr. Baggallay: I think it is undesirable at this moment.—Prisoner, although evidently feeling his position acutely, maintained a calm demeanour during the few minutes he was in the dock.—The inquest will probably be on Tuesday next, and the defence to call forward at the remanded hearing next Saturday is understood to be that there was great provocation.

LAMBETH.

YOUNG CLERK'S DOWNFALL.

"I am afraid that you thought it was a fine thing to be extravagant at the expense of your masters," said the magistrate to Wm. Horner, 20, a clerk of Avondale-sq., Old Kent-rd., who was charged on remand with embezzling money received by him on account of his employers, Messrs. H. J. Searle and Sons (Ltd.), house furnishers, of Old Kent-rd.—Mr. P. Robinson, prosecuting, said prisoner was a cashier in the service of the firm. The allegation against him was that he had failed to account for a number of payments which were made to him. The prosecutors desired him to say that prisoner came to them last February with a good character and that they did not wish to unduly press the charge. At the time of prisoner's arrest a sum of nearly £200 was found upon him. That was undoubtedly money belonging to prosecutors, seeing that between £200 and £250 was missing. He understood that prisoner was willing to make restitution to the extent of the sum found in his possession.

A LADY IN THE CASE.

—Det.-supt. Tunbridge stated that upon prisoner he found two account books, and from one of them it appeared that he commenced to steal his employer's money on April 1 last, when he took £2 6s. There were other entries of amounts he had taken, and on the opposite side were given details of his expenditure. Apparently he had been going to Eastbourne with a young lady and making her presents. Several visits to the Franco-British Exhibition were recorded.—

Mr. Robinson: Can you tell the court anything of his previous history?—Supt. Tunbridge: Oh, yes; he has hitherto been an irreproachable character. I found £27 10s. in gold, £1 in silver, and a few coppers upon him.—Magistrate: Have you anything to say about it?—Prisoner: No, sir; am very sorry.—Mr. Cecil Chapman said that, in view of his youth, he would not sentence him to the full term, but it was too serious a matter to go unpunished. Three months' hard labour.—The money found on prisoner was handed to prosecutors.

SOUTH-WESTERN.

BERWICK CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Owing to an alleged employment agency fraud Seigismund Ueks, of German nationality, living lately at Gibson-st. rd., Balham, was charged with assaulting his wife, Edith, of 34, Creak-rd.—Prosecutrix said that she had been separated from her husband under an order of the court for four years. On the previous evening she went to the house at which he lodged to ask him for money for herself and her three children. He told her to get the money where she could, and then struck her two blows, one in the mouth, cutting her lower lip, and one on the nose, injuring her nose and blacking both her eyes.—Prisoner asserted that there was not a particle of fat about the body. Death was due to pneumonia, accelerated by exposure, and hastened by want of food.—Verdict, death from starvation.

NORTH LONDON.

FATHER AND SON CHANGED.

Manager of a hat factory, Rob. Moggeridge, 42, and his son, 14, of 2, Calford-rd., Hall's Pond, were charged with being concerned together in stealing and receiving on or about Aug. 26, from stables at 2, Church-rd., De Beauvoir-square, Kingsland, seven live fowls, the property of Frank Fuller, value £5.—Prosecutor, a cobbler, said he used to keep fowls in the garden at 2, Church-rd., and missed seven of them. The elder prisoner had kept a horse in the stable, and when witness told him about the missing fowls he expressed sympathy with him. From information received he went to prisoner's address last Friday and saw some fowls in the garden, three of which he identified as his. The elder prisoner said that he had bred them, but afterwards the son had bought them.—The Elder Prisoner: I found out my boy had stolen these three I thrashed him and kept him under close custody. Two men named Gandy and Greenfield, who had been in Mr. Moggeridge's employ, alleged that Mr. Moggeridge admitted to them that some fowls he pointed out to them in his garden were stolen from Mr. Fuller's.—In reply to Mr. Chester Jones, Greenfield said he did not like to speak to Mr. Fuller before he left Mr. Moggeridge's employ, as he was afraid of getting the "sack."—Mr. Chester Jones said he believed the father wanted to shield his son. Technically he was guilty of the offence, but he would discharge him under the Probation Act. The boy was similarly dealt with.

STRATFORD.

THREE BURGLARY CHARGES.

Describing himself as an actor, Percy Richards, 41, of Harold-rd., Upton Park, was charged on remand with breaking and entering 38, Harold-rd., Leytonstone, and stealing therefrom jewellery and other articles, valued at £25, the property of John Henry Gordon and Fanny Sophia Ellis. He was not further charged with breaking and entering 13, Bascall-rd., Forest Gate, and stealing jewellery, etc., valued at £25 10s., the property of Alice Pow and Emma Grant; with breaking and entering 13, Cross-rd., Forest Gate, and stealing jewellery, etc., valued at £25, the property of David Lewis, and with stealing a bicycle from Cottsworth-rd., Leytonstone, the property of Augustin Stevens.—On the evening of Oct. 8 P.C.s. Matlock and Powell went to 38, Harold-rd., Leytonstone. Matley saw prisoner in the back parlour, and later saw him get out of the bedroom window, and pass along over a conservatory to a bedroom window of No. 36, an unoccupied house. Matley followed him, but he, unfortunately, fell through the glass roof.

Prisoner, with his boots under his arm, got over a garden wall, and being seen by Powell was chased and caught. He had left behind on a window-sill at Harold-rd. a hand-basket containing articles of clothing stolen from No. 36, and a long chisel, which he threw away, appeared to have been used to force open a window at 36, through which he had gained access to No. 36. As soon as he got to the station prisoner took a large number of articles of jewellery from his pockets, and these were recognised as having been stolen from 38, Harold-rd. While prisoner was under remand the police made inquiries, and Det. Toubout went to prisoner's address at 35, Harold-rd., Upton Park, and there, in a waist-coat pocket, he found a locket, and in a coat pocket two old gloves, and these articles were identified as part of a burglary at 13, Crosby-nd., Forest Gate, on Oct. 6. When in Brixton prison Richards wrote to Mr. Harry F. Miller, a public-house manager, of Cable-st., Whitechapel, asking him to visit him. Miller took the letter to the police station, and was alone in the room when arrested.—I went in about half past one in the morning, and came to give the third charge of burglary

and the theft of a bicycle were preferred.

INTRODUCED BY A COUNCILLOR.

—Mr. Miller now said that on Sept. 16 prisoner was introduced to him by Councillor Gilmore, of St. George's-in-the-East. Mr. Gilmore said, "This is a friend of mine. He has had some trouble with his wife, is selling up the little bits of jewellery, and is going away." Witness bought from prisoner the various articles of jewellery which Miss Pow, 13, Dier-raldi, has identified. He gave him £2 10s. for them. He got no receipt, but it was given a receipt for £2 10s. that he had given prisoner on Oct. 4 for Stevens' bicycle. Prisoner signed the receipt "John Collins."—Prisoner: Did you think it reasonable to give £2 10s. for these articles, which were only valued at about £15?—Witness: I thought the matter was all square, as I asked Councillor Gilmore if he could say it was straightforward. I gave him the watch to a pawnshop, and was told 30s. would be lent on it. Prisoner offered Gilmore 5s., but Gilmore said, "I don't take commissions."—Prisoner suggested that witness must have known the deal was not straight, and that Gilmore received £5. out of the money.—Committed for trial.

WEST HAM.

PLAISTOW BOY MISSING.

"You are not fit to be a father or husband," said Mr. Baxter to Michael Fitzgerald, in holding an inquest on his son, Jas. Fitzgerald, aged five days. The father, who lives in Devon-nd., Bromley, said he went to bed at 10:30 on Thursday night, and when he woke up next morning he was informed that the child was born.—Coroner: And from what I hear you hadn't made any arrangements for your wife's confinement. Well, you see my wife is a silent woman, and kept things to herself.—Coroner: Did you think it reasonable to give £2 10s. for these articles, which were only valued at about £15?—Witness: I thought the matter was all square, as I asked Councillor Gilmore if he could say it was straightforward. I gave him the watch to a pawnshop, and was told 30s. would be lent on it. Prisoner offered Gilmore 5s., but Gilmore said, "I don't take commissions."—Prisoner suggested that witness must have known the deal was not straight, and that Gilmore received £5. out of the money.—Committed for trial.

WEST HAM.

GREENWICH.

THE OTHER MAN.

A sequel to a separation was forthcoming when R. D. Skerrington, 49, of 139, Church-nd., Deptford, was charged with assaulting his wife, Edith, of 34, Creak-nd.—Prosecutrix said that she had been separated from her husband under an order of the court for four years. On the previous evening she went to the house at which he lodged to ask him for money for herself and her three children. He told her to get the money where she could, and then struck her two blows, one in the mouth, cutting her lower lip, and one on the nose, injuring her nose and blacking both her eyes.—Prisoner asserted that there was not a particle of fat about the body. Death was due to pneumonia, accelerated by exposure, and hastened by want of food.—Verdict, death from starvation.

LOCK-CUT MYSTERY.

Dr. H. Taylor held an inquest at Kingston on an unknown man about 40, apparently a bricklayer, found in the Thames at the lock-out at Teddington Lock. The body has not been identified.—P.C. Swinger said that 2d. in bronze was found on deceased, in addition to a pawn ticket for some bricklayer's pointing tools in the name of Fred Matthews, and a card bearing the name William Morton, the address being undecipherable, a briar pipe, a tobacco tin, and a red pocket-handkerchief.—Dr. Cross said death was due to drowning.—The coroner expressed the hope that identification might be established through publicity being given to the case in the Press, adding that most people read the Sunday papers.—Open verdict returned.

REGENT'S CANAL DISCOVERY.

An inquest was held at Islington on a female child found in the Regent's Canal. The body was wrapped in a woman's skirt and brown paper.—Dr. Madden said the child was nearly born, and was fully developed. Death had resulted from the effects of suffocation soon after birth.—Open verdict returned.

JUMP FROM A TRAIN.

At Bow-st. Jean Marie Chenu, a labourer, was committed for extradition to France on charges of robbery from hotels. Prisoner is the man who, as announced last week in "The

People," while being conveyed by Insp. Sexton from Jersey to London, is alleged to have attempted to jump from a train which was travelling at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

WHAT I DID WITH THE THINGS.

what I did with the things. I got a woman to pledge a pair of white boots for me, and a man took the tape measure. I broke into the place with a hammer and a knife."—Remanded.

INQUESTS.

CALLOUS HUSBAND CENSURED.

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INDOOR GAMES AND PASTIMES.

NOTES, PROBLEMS, & PUZZLES.

BY OUR OWN SPECIALISTS.

CHESS.

[By T. F. LAWRENCE.]

Despite the adverse verdict of the World's Championship match Dr. Farceh is not at all inclined to admit inferiority, and has already announced his intention of again taking up the gauntlet next year. His attitude is perhaps more than a trifle arrogant, but it is clear that he is very different, and if truth must be told we do not love each other." Whether the Chess world will subscribe the necessary funds is another question. We fancy the great majority of Chess players will be content to accept the result as final.

Want practical advice? Forward to us the name of your teacher, and we will advise him. The teacher should be posted so as to arrive not later than Wednesday noon in each week. In two-movers the key move only need be given; in three movers the following variations.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. Carter—Thanks. B. Tanner—White should win, but with difficulty. Over the board, however, there have been many variations. C. Anders—Yes. H. Easterley—Try KxKt, E. Osterley, Why not P+Q? White Knight—No 328 1. Q—K12. 330. Q—QK15; 334. Q—H6. 345. R—Qsq. E. W. Shaw—Thanks. Mistake—You have overlooked that, after KxKt; E. KxKt; K—B5; 3. R—QH2, the Pawn at K5 is promoted by the Bishop to a Queen, and K—QJ10 is cast. K—K6 the King cannot play to Q3.

CARDS.

[By E. B. TURNER.]

BRIDGE.

The Defensive Spade Declaration (Continued).

This week I shall state the arguments given by those who favour a Defensive Spade Declaration in support of that method of play. They point out that if dealer has a hand which, under ordinary circumstances, does not contain one certain trick, it is necessary to hold a card in order to hold a trick, and a player has to hold a card in order to hold a trick.

Objection has been raised to the shortness of the match. Certainly Tarrach made even games in the latter stages, and it has too readily been assumed that he would start a better chance in a prolonged encounter. It is as easy to assume that Lasker would rise to the occasion. Be that as it may, a point to be remembered in this connection is the almost invariable deterioration in play that sets in towards the close of long tournaments. This would easily result in a loss of force to the more exacting style of combat, and chess would be the gainer.

Of the theoretical innovations it is yet too early to form a just estimate. They have yet to undergo the test of analysis and practice. Lasker introduced an early sacrifice of the K—B variation of the Ruy Lopez, which apparently will stand. His treatment of the Berlin defence, a K—Kt to the same opening was not so successful. Neither is much to be said for his management of the attack against the McCutcheon variation of the French defence, although he won two out of three games at that opening.

PLAYED IN THE BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White, Mr. Mackenzie; Black, Mr. R. P. Michell.

White: Black: Black: Black:
1. E—Q4 P—Q4 2. Kt—K3 P—K4 3. Kt—Q3 P—Q3 4. P—P5 Kt—P5 5. Q—Q3 6. Kt—K2 7. Kt—Q2 8. Kt—K3 9. Kt—Q3 10. Kt—K3 11. Kt—B3 12. Kt—B3 13. Kt—Q3 14. Kt—K3 15. Kt—K3 16. Kt—K3 17. Kt—K3 18. Kt—K3 19. Kt—K3 20. Kt—K3 21. Kt—K3 22. Kt—K3 23. Kt—K3 24. Kt—K3 25. Kt—K3 26. Kt—K3 27. Kt—K3 28. Kt—K3 29. Kt—K3 30. Kt—K3 31. Kt—K3 32. Kt—K3 33. Kt—K3 34. Kt—K3 35. Kt—K3 36. Kt—K3 37. Kt—K3 38. Kt—K3 39. Kt—K3 40. Kt—K3 41. Kt—K3 42. Kt—K3 43. Kt—K3 44. Kt—K3 45. Kt—K3 46. Kt—K3 47. Kt—K3 48. Kt—K3 49. Kt—K3 50. Kt—K3 51. Kt—K3 52. Kt—K3 53. Kt—K3 54. Kt—K3 55. Kt—K3 56. Kt—K3 57. Kt—K3 58. Kt—K3 59. Kt—K3 60. Kt—K3 61. Kt—K3 62. Kt—K3 63. Kt—K3 64. Kt—K3 65. Kt—K3 66. Kt—K3 67. Kt—K3 68. Kt—K3 69. Kt—K3 70. Kt—K3 71. Kt—K3 72. Kt—K3 73. Kt—K3 74. Kt—K3 75. Kt—K3 76. Kt—K3 77. Kt—K3 78. Kt—K3 79. Kt—K3 80. Kt—K3 81. Kt—K3 82. Kt—K3 83. Kt—K3 84. Kt—K3 85. Kt—K3 86. Kt—K3 87. Kt—K3 88. Kt—K3 89. Kt—K3 90. Kt—K3 91. Kt—K3 92. Kt—K3 93. Kt—K3 94. Kt—K3 95. Kt—K3 96. Kt—K3 97. Kt—K3 98. Kt—K3 99. 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THE TURF.

By "LARRY LYNX"

(W. LOTINGA).

"Larry Lynx" cannot correspond with his readers, nor can he upon any consideration under take betting commissions.

Notes on the Week's Racing, with Jottings and Analysis of important pending Races, appear in full, together with Special Features, in our Friday and Saturday Editions. The whole is condensed into the briefest possible space in our Sunday issue, which mainly deals with Saturday's race and selections for the early part of the ensuing week. The earlier editions should be ordered through a News-agent, or at the Railway Bookstalls.

Sept. 28th—I have one very strong conviction about the race, and that is that the "public form" horse—one that we have seen "do it" in public—

YENTOL—will take all the beating that anything can give it. On the Doncaster form Glacis has no more chance of beating him than I have. My first (and probably sole) string must be

YENTOL—Yentol must therefore be my sole selection, with PLACE and 10th place in any danger it may come to that does.

Oct. 11th—I prefer the public doings and uninterrupted orthodoxy preparation of

YENTOL—and reiterate that WHATEVER BEATS the horse will WIN on Wednesday. My one opinion, however, has also been in the same narrow groove, that

YENTOL is the pick of the handicap on public roads.

I don't like London," is Penley's regular aphorism. I might similarly say, "I do like the Cesarwitch."

It is truly my lucky race, and unquestionably THE easiest event to pick for the year through. All long races are, in fact, the best mediums for backers, although actual favourites do not win a great percentage.

Cesarewitch Day is a great occasion as Newmarket in every sense—weather, crowd, etc., but the ring, result, etc., will credit Yentol a "P." And yet if present, and energetic (which means not a mug to accept any price "they" offer) you could have done even better. The little horse very easily, he had **ALWAYS** it as full justification of obvious form. There was no special merit in picking him. One might say, "something, and here was the winner of two miles, very fast handicap, unhandled, doing the right work, and thriving on it. The Nut, even as a son of Amption, ran well, but All Black, not handling, could not be made into a layer or trained for such a race in ten days. The proven form, in fact, was **suppositions**. My correspondents and friends (who increase vastly on my tendency to pick a big winner) equally believe I've won thousands, while I had. I **ALWAYS** back the horse, hence the acceptance of \$100 to All Black, etc., etc., are part of this I declared two pals in Ruthven. Since then I was waiting and went to the "end," and the entries for the Manchester November Handicap.

The latest role of the Bulawayo Turf Club is to limit the top weight to 12st., their minimum being 9st. 7lb.

There is nothing more amusing than a description of a horse race by those who do not understand the game.

How many bookmakers must be regulars there and have their names in the Calendar three times before being allowed to run.

Trainers often have to say, regarding some of their horses, that their apparent non-stayers can get any distance "if the horses themselves like it."

The running horse in Brussels to which any injured jockey, invariably goes, is the building in which the famous battle was given on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

Beaufort is the only club at which the fielders mark their cards on daily

race, which creates a market that is more or less different to the racetrace

in England most of our racetrace are proprietary—that is, owned by a racecourse company—but over the border each individual track belongs to a small private party of local residents.

There is nothing more exhilarating than a racecourse on these "big" days than to get into a crowd when hurrying, for nearly everyone seems to beumble and think that the race "is to morrow."

Those who believe in Rhodora's Cambidge chance will be gratified by the coincidence that the big mare has never yet beaten on the Newmarket course, and it suits its her long racing stride.

There is no question but that backers cannot bet away from a course, for one does not then know what really runs, who does it, or what the price is. And all these things immeasurably govern one's acts and wagers.

Bueno Ayres is being threatened with an American racing invasion, and to what as the horse here some time ago. It is really a wonder that this has not taken place long before, for there are enormous stakes to be won, and Mr. Fowler has always been identified with Lingfield since its inception, and is situated on the left, just half way up the straight mile, exactly opposite the tourluring starting post. His residence and its magnificent gardens entitle us to hold the reputation of being a "lovely" racecourse, suggesting the apt telegraphic address of the management.

Mr. Fowler began his connection with Lingfield in 1874. The racecourse was on his father's own land, and Mr. Fowler became clerk of the course for the "Aylesbury aristocratic sleepsteeples" and the Christchurch grinds, which were also held for many years. He was a general other manager. Although Lingfield's racing has always been popular, there are no gatherings where even for moderate stakes more horses run. The attraction is not the racing—not the value, but the personality of Mr. Fowler ("Bob" Fowler, as everybody calls him) himself. In fact, he is more fashionable and pretentious than ever, and on another, no one ever does the same thing quite as well as Mr. Fowler. There are, of course, invariably two ways of doing the same act; and whether it be extending courtesies and hospitalities or receiving nominations on other supports from others, he always finds time to be at home, and they are glad to help him at his meeting by putting their horses in or by their presence.

Again my readers have helped a good cause in aiding the election last week end of Little Leslie Ainsworth to the insti-

tute of the British Jockey's Association, and his popularity had well

earned for him "Thank You" people.

The best known firm in the world.

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TUR

YESTERDAY'S SPORTS.

UNITED COME A CROPPER.

BIRMINGHAM FOLLOW SUIT.

FOOTBALL.

THE LEAGUE—DIV. I.

(Special to "The People.")

Chelsea 2, Sheffield Wed. 2.

things for Bradford, and Morris and West were most prominent for the home club. Nothing, however, was scored in the second half, so the Forest won by 2 goals to 1.

Everton 5, Sheffield United 1.

Though the weather was showery, fully 12,000 people were present at the start of this match at Bradford Lane. The United went away with a rush, and the game had only been in progress four minutes when Kyle scored for them. From this point to the interval, however, Everton had all the best of the game, and kept up a strong pressure. In quick succession Sharp and Freeman through the free kick from a free kick and Freeman from a corner. Everton continued to attack, and Sharp and Barlow were always very dangerous. Just on the interval Freeman again beat Lewisley, and in this way Everton crossed over with the substantial lead of 3 goals to 1. The United, making strong attempts to break through, but the Everton goalkeeper had little to do, and the end play being the feature. Everton always had the upper hand, and Coleman and Freeman increasing their lead, they won by 5 goals to 1.

Blackburn R. 1, Sunderland 0.

The weather for this match at Sunderland was dull and inclined to be wet, but 15,000 people assembled on the Roker Park ground to see the play. For the

first quarter of an hour the game was not very exciting, both sides being evenly matched, and the ball was mostly held by the Sunderland side.

Bartlett, the Sunderland captain, carried the ball well, and had Fossall for Simpson.

It was a risky experiment for

Sunderland, yesterday they were in many

ways distinctly fortunate. In the first

quarter, they were without Windridge, Innes, and McRoberts, similarly in-

jured, and Cartwright was absent

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SOCIALIST TACTICS.

WILD SCENES IN COMMONS
AND AT THE L.C.C.

GRAYSON'S OUTBURST.

Disgraceful scenes have occurred during the week both in the House of Commons and at the London County Council. In each case they were provoked by Socialist representatives, and arose over the question of unemployment. In the Commons the offender was Victor Grayson, M.P. for Colne Valley. His first outburst occurred on Thursday, when he interrupted the proceedings and declined to allow the debate on the Licensing Bill to proceed. After defying the chair and making a number of senseless observations, he was suspended for the remainder of the sitting. The

MR. VICTOR GRAYSON, M.P.
(Photo: Elliott and Fry.)

following day he reappeared and repeated his tactics. For this Grayson was suspended for the remainder of the session, on the motion of Mr. Asquith.

Upstart Scene.

The events which led up to his expulsion were most exciting. Grayson (who was sitting at the end of the Labour bench, close to the Sergeant-at-Arms) rose in his place, and in a loud voice, remarked that before proceeding further with the discussion on the Licensing Bill, he wished to call attention to the fact that, as he stated the previous day, thousands of people were dying in the streets while the House was discussing the Bill. There was immediately loud cries of "Order, order!" from all parts of the House. Mr. Grayson, however, replied: "I shall not give way to cries of 'Order'! I have a large mandate behind me, and I therefore refuse to allow the House to proceed a moment longer while I am in it." Mr. Emmott (the Chairman) rose, and stood for some moments amid a scene of great disorder. Mr. Grayson, however, declined to give way, and, in a lull which ensued, declared that he would not give order in a chamber which was starving people wholesale.

The Speaker Sent For.

Mr. Emmott eventually sternly ordered Mr. Grayson to withdraw from the House. —Mr. Grayson: "I refuse." —Mr. Emmott: "Then I must name the hon. member, and the sitting will be suspended, and the Speaker sent for." —Mr. Emmott left the chair, and the Speaker and the Prime Minister were sent for. Mr. Grayson, amid a great scene of disorder, vainly attempted to continue his remarks, and when the Speaker took his seat the hon. member began to address the Speaker.

Mr. Emmott rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I have to report to you that I have named Mr. Grayson for disobeying the orders of the Chair." At once the Prime Minister rose and said: "I beg to move that Mr. Grayson be suspended from the services of this House." (Loud cheers.) The resolution, on being put, was immediately carried, with one or two Labour dissentients, but the latter did not attempt to force a division, in spite of the taunt of Mr. Grayson, who asked, "What does the Labour Party intend to do?"

"I Gain Dignity!"

The Speaker then said: "I must inform the hon. member that he has been suspended from the service of the House, and I wish him to leave the House." —Mr. Grayson (defiantly): "I leave the House, as I said yesterday, with pleasure. (Laughter.) I feel that no man so like his kind would sit. (Loud cries of 'Order'). —The Speaker sternly: "The hon. member is not entitled to address the House after he has been suspended." —Mr. Grayson: "I leave the House, as I said before, feeling that I gain dignity by doing so. Amid angry shouts of protest, Mr. Grayson then walked out of the House.

During the Newcastle election Mr. Grayson intimated that in such an event as has now happened he would sign his seat and offer himself for re-election, but at present there is no definite information as to whether he will now take that course.

SCENE AT THE L.C.C.

SOCIALIST CAUSES SITTING TO BE SUSPENDED.

An unprecedented scene was also witnessed at the weekly meeting of the L.C.C. Mr. Frank Smith, secretary of the Right to Work Committee, moved to move a resolution in the interests of the unemployed. The chairman ruled that he was out of order, but he refused to desist or to leave the chamber, and eventually defendants were directed to remove him. His friends on the Labour benches, however, protected him, and in the end the meeting had to be adjourned with the business on the agenda left undone. Occupants of the public gallery cheering Mr. Smith, the police were sent for and the gallery was cleared.

THE WAR OF WOMEN.

SUFFRAGETTES CHARGED
WITH "INCITING."

The war of women for the vote increases, and this week more extraordinary scenes have been witnessed. A meeting of women, over which Mrs. Pethick Lawrence presided, was held at Caxton Hall, and appointed a deputation of 12 women to wait on the Prime Minister at the House of Commons and present to him a resolution. By this time immense crowds had gathered in Victoria-st., and in the vicinity of Parliament-square, though no assembling was permitted by the police—who were in great strength—in or about the square itself. The deputation, escorted by police, and surrounded by a cheering and boating crowd, walked up Victoria-st. to Broad Sanctuary, where a halt was made, and it was then determined that the Prime Minister declined to receive the deputation. The women attempted to force their way towards the House of Commons, but in vain, and, as they persisted, most of them were eventually taken into custody. For hours afterwards the meeting at Caxton Hall was continued, and batches of women were sent out, apparently to try to make their way to the House. In these endeavours they were not successful, and many of them were arrested. The crowd, which had become very great, included a large element of the unemployed, and more than once attempted to break the police cordon round the square. Twenty-four women and 13 men were arrested.

At the Police Court.

The next morning Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond, who were charged on warrant with inciting to riot, were the principal defendants. The remainder consisting of 24 Suffragettes and 13 men who had taken part in the "rush." —Mrs. Pankhurst and the two ladies arrested with her were remanded for a week, bail being accepted. —Supt. Wells said he first spoke to defendants about the meeting on Oct. 2, when he called at the office in Clement's Inn. Mrs. Pankhurst declared that if Mr. Asquith's reply was unsatisfactory there would be a great demonstration, and the Suffragettes would try and get into the House of Commons. —Mr. Mussett:

A struggle took place, and the boy bit and kicked Power. Eventually the headmaster (Mr. Lovsey) was called in, and on hearing the boy had acted in such a manner caned the boy himself. Before that young Griggs had threatened to tell his brother, and had made a remark to that effect to Power. That day young Griggs returned home, and Power went up to London. He appeared to have gone to a gunsmiths in the Strand, asked for a revolver, and refused because he had no license.

Buying a Revolver.

He went later in the evening to the Charing Cross Post Office and there obtained a gun license. The next morning he also obtained a small re-



MISS PANKHURST, MRS. DRUMMOND, MRS. PANKHURST.

Did a scene of disorder occur in the vicinity of the House of Commons last night? Yes.—Miss Christabel Pankhurst then began her cross-examination. "Are you aware," she asked, "of our having given an undertaking to appear at court when the summonses were served upon us?"

"Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond left me with that impression when they left my office," the superintendent replied. "Did they make any definite undertaking to appear?"

No; not in actual words.—Was the crowd in Trafalgar-sq. respectable? Quite orderly.—Are you aware that any member of the Government was there? I don't know that I should answer that.—The question was re-

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DIVORCE COURT STORIES.

LOVE THAT EBBED.

A SCHOOLMASTER'S APPEAL TO HIS WIFE.

PATHETIC LETTERS.

A pathetic appeal from a husband to a wife was read during the hearing of the petition of Mr. Chas. Herbert Hodgson, a master at Sherborne School for a dissolution of his marriage on account of his wife's misconduct with Mr. H. A. Adamson, formerly also a master at Sherborne School.—Mr. Lawrence, who appeared for Mr. Hodgson, said that the parties were married in April, 1893, at Sherborne Abbey, and there were two children now living. The husband was a master at Sherborne School, to which co-respondent was appointed as junior master in 1901. Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Adamson became on very friendly terms, and sometimes spent their holidays together. In 1901 petitioner noticed that his wife was paying rather too much attention to Mr. Adamson, and remonstrated with her. Though he did not absolutely forbid co-respondent's visits, he discouraged them, and they became less frequent. About Easter, 1905, the lady's health broke down, she was in consumption, and went to a sanatorium till the following September.

Wife's Admissions.

When she returned there was a very serious conversation between husband and wife. She told him that she did not love him as much as she had imagined when they were engaged, but that she had been a true and loyal wife, and would continue to be, though she was very miserable. She added that she had a good deal of regard for co-respondent, as they had many tastes and interests in common. The husband trusted them and did nothing. In June, 1907, the lady's health became rather worse, and she was ordered to Switzerland. Mr. Adamson and another master at the school went to that country for their holidays that summer, and called on Mrs. Hodgson. Husband and wife wrote affectionate letters to each other till April of this year, when petitioner received a letter from his wife from Berne, in which she said:

Dear Herbert—I have to write you a very painful letter. I do not know now if you have fully realised how unhappy I have been in my home life for some years past, but I think you must realise that I have been a burden to you and to one another. I have resolved to end matters and to give you the right to your legal freedom. I have left you and joined a friend who is willing to give up all for me, and with whom I am living as his wife.

You may be sure I have not taken such a final and decisive step without much consideration. I have had time to think matters over during the last few months of solitude, and I have come to the conclusion that I cannot ever come to live with you again as your wife.

If I had been strong, I might for the sake of others have tried to keep up an appearance, but I have given up all hope of regaining the old days of things I should never break down again. I believe that you have tried your best to do your duty towards me, and I have no unkindness to charge you with, but we do not understand or sympathise with each other, and I have no hope of ever feeling for you as a wife again.

I know that I have to face disgrace and poverty by taking this step I have taken, but I can bear anything better than the constant strain of trying to pretend to be what I am not. You must not lay the blame on the friend who has joined me. He believed in me in doing the saving my life. I have only told you that up to the time of my writing you this letter I have never wronged you as the world judges.

loyalty, but there is a loyalty of the heart and the spirit which to me seems of more importance, and it is the other impossibility of giving you these which has decided me to take this step—Yours in sorrow, NORA.

The Husband's Reply.

Petitioner replied:

Dear NORA.—Your letter has so stunned me that I hardly know what to do or say. I know that my love has turned cold of late, but let me assure you something to tell you that you have been terribly wronged for some years. I cannot believe that for the first years of our married life it was not absolutely evident, and its depth could be measured by the depth of my misery (equally evident) when I saw your love for me was ebbing away. However, such retrospects are now useless, and I am sure that you will be right for what has occurred. I am more than sufficiently punished; but alas, it is not only I, your father, your aunt, your two boys (whose affection for you I think likewise you almost heartlessly misjudged) are involved in the same punishment. Dear NORA, I am ready to do what is right for you for your happiness, but for all our sakes let me make this one last appeal to you to reconsider the fate before you are taking, and to come back before it is too late. I am still, and will continue to be, your affectionate husband. C. H. HODGSON.

Shortly afterwards it was found that respondent and co-respondent, who had been asked to leave Sherborne by the headmaster, were living together at an hotel at Folkestone.—Mr. L. N. Parker, friend of petitioner and his wife, spoke to seeing Mrs. Hodgson and Mr. Adamson at the hotel, and of their telling him they intended to live together. A decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

YOU MUST DIE.

Husband Threatens His Wife With a Revolver.

A strange form of matrimonial cruelty was alleged by Mrs. Elizabeth Amelia Edwards, now living with her mother and stepfather at Chatham, against her husband, whom she sought to divorce.—According to her counsel (Mr. Metcalfe) she was married to Frank John Edwards at Holy Trinity Church, Birmingham, in 1898, and there were three children. For over five years they lived together, but the husband had been getting very much the worse for drink, and in 1902 he went home one night to their house at 176, Neville-nd., Upton Park, and woke his wife with the words: "You will have to die to-night!"

A PLEA FOR MERCY.

His manner, said the wife, was more than theatrical; it was peculiarly terrifying cruelty. He held a revolver in his hand as he uttered the words, and his look and attitude compelled her to beg for mercy. In answer to her entreaties he laid himself across her sheet, holding her by his weight as she lay

respondent, and that she had had a child by him.—A decree nisi with costs was granted.

TOLD BY A PALMIST.

I SHALL HAVE A FOURTH HUSBAND.

John Isaac Barton asked for the dissolution of his marriage with Julie Elizabeth Barton, now Davidson, by reason of her adultery with Montague Newton.—Mr. Glazebrook said the case was a somewhat remarkable one. Respondent had twice been left a widow before she married petitioner on June 4, 1902, at St. George's, Hanover-nd. Her first husband was Dr. George Miller, who died in 1898, and her second Mr. J. Carrington Simpson, who died in 1901. She had met petitioner before the death of Mr. Simpson, and had hinted that her husband would not live long, and that she would like to marry him. When that unhappy event occurred Mr. Barton did not take her seriously, but after the death of Mr. Simpson respondent practically proposed to him, then broke it off, saying she had found someone she liked better, and finally sent him four telegrams on one day begging him to continue the engagement, which unfortunately for himself, he consented to do. Petitioner was a surveyor and civil engineer living in Ryde, and he lived happily with his wife for about two years, when she came into an income of £3000 by Argentine law, through her second husband. She then completely changed towards her husband, and

left him.

LIVE WITH ME NO LONGER.

He declined to obey an order which she obtained for the restitution of conjugal rights. He told her that he cared for somebody else, and could never stay with her again. In consequence of something else which he said she advised her solicitors to make inquiries at St. Pancras Hotel. She identified entries in the visitors' book under the dates May 28 and June 3 as being in her husband's handwriting.

She was not at the hotel with him on the dates named.—Evidence was called to prove that on two occasions

she had stayed at St. Pancras Hotel with a lady who was not his wife.—There was no defence, and a decree nisi was granted.

FAMILY FRIENDS.

Solicitor's Wife's Confession of Misconduct.

Mr. Hugh Robson Sadler, solicitor, accused his wife, Daisy, of misconduct with Richard Sewell, an accountant, and asked for the dissolution of his marriage.—Petitioner said the marriage took place at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, in August 1902. When living at Southgate in 1901 he and his wife made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, and the two families became very friendly. In June last he was at the house of a friend when he was called home. On going upstairs he found his wife in tears. There appeared to have been a quarrel between herself and co-respondent, whom he had seen in the garden, and Mrs. Sadler in the end confessed that she had misconducted herself.

A MEETING AT THE CAFE.

The next day he saw his wife and Mr. Sewell at the Hotel Cecil. Co-respondent admitted that he had done him the greatest wrong possible, and that he could not defend any proceedings which might be instituted.—Mrs. Sewell said that when in the service of the Sadlers, Mr. Sewell used to call upon the mistress after the master had left for business, and stay with her alone in the drawing-room or dining-room.—Mrs. Butler, of Old Southgate, remembered Mr. Sewell and Mrs. Sadler being at her house one evening for bridge. As they were leaving she saw co-respondent kiss Mrs. Sadler in the hall. The gentleman asked her not to tell his wife, and she agreed not to do so, but declined to promise not to tell anyone else.—A decree nisi was granted.

COLONEL'S PETITION.

Wife Who Was Watched by Detectives.

A petition was presented by Lieut.-colonel Frederick John Stewart Cleave, of the Royal Field Artillery, who accused his wife, Lieutenant Rose Cleave, of misconduct. Maj. Beresford Henning, also of the Royal Field Artillery, was the co-respondent.

There was no defence.—The marriage took place at Plymouth in April, 1903. In 1904 the colonel, Mr. W. O. Willis (this counsel) stated, was ordered to South Africa, where his wife joined him. In January, 1905, they went to India. Mrs. Cleave came home in April, 1907, and stayed with her parents, with whom Maj. Henning had been on friendly terms for many years. At the end of 1907 Mrs. Cleave returned to her husband in India, having previously mentioned in her letters that she had met Maj. Henning. After her return, however, the husband noticed her manner towards him had changed.

LETTERS AND A PHOTOGRAPH.

Subsequently, owing to the ill-health of the colonel, he and his wife returned to England. On the voyage he found some letters addressed to his wife by the major. Without mentioning the letters, Col. Cleave spoke to his wife of the moral danger she was in, and also wrote to the major requesting that his friendship for Mrs. Cleave should cease. On arriving in England, counsel continued to have his wife refused to live with her husband. She went to her father's house. She was watched, and finally obtained £200 from her co-respondent as "compensation".

DISCOVERED AT DOVER.

She had never seen him until early this year, when she went to a house in Prince-nd., Dover, and there, with her solicitor, saw her husband with a woman with whom he admitted he had been living for six months. Prior to this she had made inquiries through the police as to the whereabouts of her husband, and as a consequence of that an inspection was made of the register at Wolverhampton, and there it was found that respondent had gone through a form of marriage with another woman.—Evidence in support of counsel's statement was given by Mrs. Edwards and by the landlady of the house at Dover at which respondent and the other woman resided, after which his lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs and the custody of the child.

VERY ROUGH ON ME.

In January, 1907, petitioner and respondent separated under a deed, as he could no longer put up with her conduct, which was injuring his health, as she was always speaking of his early death. Shortly afterwards he heard for the first time of her misconduct, and on his restoration to health he filed his petition for divorce, which was served on co-respondent in Wadsworth Prison. That gentleman then observed, "It's very rough on me that alone and made a co-respondent. There are plenty of others. Why did you hit me on the eye?"—Evidence having been given in support of the petition, Justice Bagnall Deane pronounced a decree nisi with costs against both respondent and co-respondent.

She asked her to fetch the key of a communication door. This witness refused to do, but, suspecting that the key had been obtained, she always put a couch or a suit case in front of the door. She always noticed that those had been removed in the mornings.—A decree nisi was granted.

arising, and the present proceedings were taken.—His lordship made the usual order for restitution.

NO DEFENCE.

Well-Known Organist Divorced.

Mrs. Elsie Frances Lenore accused her husband, Mr. Edwin Hy. Lenore, of desertion and misconduct, and asked for the dissolution of her marriage.—Mr. Barnard, E.C., said that the marriage took place in India in 1887, and there had been no children. The married life appeared to the wife to be fairly happy, though her husband was irritable at times and somewhat quarrelsome. They came to England in 1903, and in November stayed at the house of the lady's father. When they left the wife resided with her mother-in-law, and her husband went into a nursing home to undergo an operation. He stayed there three weeks, and then refused to live with his wife, though he had a room near, and they saw one another at times, till he returned to India. It was arranged that the wife should join him later, but he began to write letters pointing out how unhappy they had been, and practically suggesting that she should not go out. In a letter of Aug. 21, 1904, he, after complaining of many details of the married life, went on to say:

Live with me no longer.

He declined to obey an order which she obtained for the restitution of conjugal rights. He told her that he cared for somebody else, and could never stay with her again. In consequence of something else which he said she advised her solicitors to make inquiries at St. Pancras Hotel.

She identified entries in the visitors' book under the dates May 28 and June 3 as being in her husband's handwriting.

She was not at the hotel with him on the dates named.—Evidence was called to prove that on two occasions

she had stayed at St. Pancras Hotel with a lady who was not his wife.—There was no defence, and a decree nisi was granted.

The wife appeared not to have taken that letter very seriously, and continued to correspond with her husband. In a letter of Sept. 14, 1905, she said:

There, I have finished. Please consider that I deserted you when I said "Good-bye" last March. You thought it was only for a few months. I knew it was for ever, for I felt it must be.

May God forgive me for the pain I have caused you and all the misunderstandings of our life together.

The wife appeared not to have taken that letter very seriously, and continued to correspond with her husband.

Dear Ernest—Your letter this week is only what I feared, so I am in a manner prepared.

May you never understand how much you have made an innocent woman suffer. I see you can understand every thing. My husband is a complete fool, and when I would take you for better or for worse, for richer or for poorer, in sickness or in health, I mean what I said. For this reason, if I had the chance I would return to you at any time and do my very best to make our life together happy. But do not fear that I shall importune you any more.

As you have decided, it only remains to thank you for being so willing to provide for me. It is a great thing for a woman, situated as I am, to be independent, and I hope, later on, to be able to travel a bit.

May I ask you, in return, to allow us to remain friends and tell me in confidence if you should be in any money difficulty? Do not answer this, for fear your answer will be no. One never knows what may happen, and I might be able to help you. Whether I could or not, I should respect your confidence. You surely must know that I would not blame you in the world. If knowing the truth of your letters leads me to do any harm to you, in the meantime by my near relations I cannot help that, they must know. But the outside world need only be told we have agreed to live apart.

The lady never did agree to live apart, and all she meant was to the outside world it was the best answer. In January of this year the husband wrote:

I have agreed to live apart, and all she meant was to the outside world it was the best answer.

In January of this year the husband was made of the register at Wolverhampton, and there it was found that respondent had gone through a form of marriage with another woman.—Evidence in support of counsel's statement was given by Mrs. Edwards and by the landlady of the house at Dover at which respondent and the other woman resided, after which his lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs and the custody of the child.

Dear Ethel—I am sick of this life of single blessedness, and I am going off with another lady. We leave England to-day for abroad, and all I would now ask of you is that you will apply for a divorce from me as soon as possible for all our sakes. It will save you bother if I tell you that she and I stayed a couple of nights at the Grand Hotel, Folkestone.

Evidence was not obtainable as to that hotel, but it was ascertained that he had stayed at the Grosvenor Hotel with the other lady, and that in January, 1908, they went together to the Canary Islands.—Mr. Medley explained that it was at her mother-in-law's request that she pretended to her husband not to tell him of her whereabouts seriously. She had fully ascertained that when they left her father's house her husband wrote in the guest-book, "Farewell—a long farewell; leaving on our wedding-day."—A decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

STATED TO SUPPER.

Sarah Stewart, who had been in the service of the parties, said that when living at Heaton Mrs. Chisholm brought meat home. On one occasion a man drove up in a cab and stayed to supper. P.C. Young said he had seen Mrs. Chisholm take a strange man into the house with her, and on another occasion he saw Lewis go to the house. He stayed there till one o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Moss, solicitor, of Nottingham, said he served co-respondent with the divorce proceedings. Subsequently respondent called upon him, and said that for a consideration he was prepared to help petitioner. He was called again, and said that by his evidence he could get a divorce in five minutes. He had heard, he said, that petitioner was a decent sort, and he wanted to assist him. His assistance was declined.—A decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

ON A MOTOR TOUR.

I Have Determined to Leave You.

Mrs. Jessie Lennox Marshall, who resides at Astley, near Doncaster, asked for a divorce from her husband, Percy J. Marshall, alleging his desertion and misconduct.—Mr. Barnard, for petitioner, said that the marriage took place at the Sheriff's Court, Edinburgh. They lived happily together until 1908, when respondent frequently neglected petitioner. On March 3 he went away, and sent the following letter to his wife:

Dear Jessie—I have made up my mind that it is not my intention to live with you in the future. For the last two years you have made my life miserable and it is time going on any longer. I have found some one who will take an interest and look after me and I have determined to leave you. Inquiries were made, and it appeared that at the same time respondent left his wife the stewardship of his club also disappeared. Petitioner obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights in June, 1908, with which her husband had not complied.

It appeared that Marshall had been living with the stewardship at Southwell and Nottingham, and other places.—Petitioner, in her evidence, said that at times her husband used to give way to drink. Before his desertion he came into some property under his father's will. When he left her he said he was going on a motor tour.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

A WEST-COUNTRY SUIT.

A decree of restitution of conjugal rights was asked for by Mrs. Blanche Emmeline Singer, who charged her husband with desertion.—Respondent, Mr. Washington M. Singer, was described as a naturalised American, who had acquired considerable property in England. After the marriage, which took place at St. George's, Hanover-nd., in 1887, the parties lived happily at Paignton, Devon, and London, until 1906, when Mr. Singer declined to cohabit with his wife. Her request to him to return was un-

A WIFE'S DRESSES.

SERIOUS QUESTION OF LAW INVOLVED.

At the Brompton County Court a new trial was applied for in the case of Messrs. Temple, costumers, and Mr. and Mrs. de Fries, of Chelsea. The question raised was whether a wife's dresses are the property of the husband. His honour granted leave to appeal.—The action arose out of the seizure, under an execution, of dresses and other articles of apparel supplied by Messrs. Temple to Mrs. de Fries. The lady's husband claimed that the seizure was illegal. He gave his wife the money to buy the dresses, and they were, accordingly, put in some of his best work, and there followed a somewhat severe action, especially among South Africans. There was talk of a suspicion and of failures in the provinces, connection with the settlement. The jury found in favour of the husband.

SERIOUS for Trade.

In applying for a new trial Mr. Barry Cohen (for Messrs. Temple) contended that the dresses seized could not, in this instance, be classed as paraphernalia. Mr. de Fries gave his wife money from time to time, and with it she made purchases, and with it she made her purchases, and the market to-day is keeping with the weather—and prices are slightly lower. Until the N.E. trouble is definitely settled the markets will be up and down, but I am looking for a great improvement in the near future in Home Rail and Kaffirs—especially Kaffirs. We shall hear something in about a week which will greatly strengthen this

